L. P. Fisher

L. P. FISHER
ADVERTISING AGENCY
Room 21 Merchants' Exchange,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat

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Editor and Proprietor.

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☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

J. G. SCHWALM,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES
And Provisions.
HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR POULTRY!
MAIN ST., OPP. WASHINGTON HALL,
WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.
ap11-3m

Elston & White,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Strictly Pure Medicinal
LIQUORS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books.
—ALSO,—
Agents for the sale of Batchelor's Celebrated KEY EAST CIGARS, and Gravely's Fine CHEWING TOBACCO.
☞ Dealers supplied with Cigars at Manufacturers' rates.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day or Night.
The Proprietors being experienced Druggists.
STORE, OPP. POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.
mh1w

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES!
A. BUTZ,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Informs the Public that he will make Clothing at Greatly Reduced Prices, and a
GOOD FIT GUARANTEED
IN EVERY CASE!
Business Suits..................$30.
Pants..................$6 to $14.
Dress Suits to Order,..$35 to $60.
Don't fail to call and examine my stock before going elsewhere, all my own manufacture. ☞ Remember the place.
MAIN ST., OPP. GOOD TEMPLAR HALL,
WOODLAND. ap1w

WOODLAND MILLS,
J. M. RHODES, Prop'r.
ALWAYS ON HAND:
FINE & GRAHAM FLOUR, SHORTS
BRAN, CORN MEAL, ETC.
GRISTS AND FEED GROUND
ON SHORT NOTICE.
Market Price Paid for Good Wheat.
ap1dw

RUPTURE!
Use no more Metal Trusses! No more suffering from iron hoops or steel springs.
Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss
is worn with ease and comfort NIGHT AND DAY and will perform radical cures when all others fail. Reader, if ruptured, try one; you will never regret it. Send for Illustrated Book and Price List. MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 609 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Sent by mail to all parts of the world. [mhw6

L. MACHEFERT,
JEWELRY STORE
CRAFT HOTEL BUILDING,
Woodland, - - - - Cal.
Clocks, Watches, Chains, Ladies' Gold Sets, Solid and Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, and everything in the Jewelry line. Agency of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.
my1dw

J. BORACH,
(SUCCESSOR TO HALL & PENDEGAST,)
DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
CACHEVILLE, CAL.
All kinds of Country Produce Bought at the Highest Market Price. fe22w3m

WOODLAND BAKERY,
OTTO SCHLUER, Prop'r,
Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Etc.
Wedding Cakes Supplied to Order.
BAKERY ON FIRST STREET
Near Capital Hotel. my1w

J. W. KING,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.
None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.
COME AND SEE US. my1dw

Dale & Co.,
PIONEER MUSIC STORE,
No. 185 J St., Sacramento,
AGENTS FOR THE
Knabe Piano Fortes and the Prince's Organs.
☞ New Music received every day. Instruments Tuned and Repaired. Zephyr Wools and Embroideries. Toys and Fancy Goods in great variety. ap22wtf

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE!
Opposite College, Main Street, Woodland, Cal.
A full stock of Stationery, School Books, Pictures, Musical Instruments, etc.
CATHOLIC BOOKS AND PICTURES A SPECIALTY.
All goods selected with care, and will be sold at a reasonable profit. Please give me a call.
my1dw GEO. C. ST. LOUIS.

C. H. GIBBONS, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE—Room 2, Excelsior Block, Woodland, Cal. my1dw

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, opposite Postoffice, Woodland, Cal. Orders may be left at Elston & White's Drug Store. my1dw

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Office, one door west of Express Office; Residence, Second St., between Lincoln and Oak Avenues. my1dw

DR. W. T. LUCAS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main Street, Woodland. my1dw

E. R. BUSH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Searcher of Records and Conveyancer.
Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. my1dw

W. B. TREADWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Woodland, Cal. Office at the Court House. my1dw

F. E. BAKER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
And Notary Public.
Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. [my1dw

W. C. WILSON. L. B. HOLMES.
HOLMES & WILSON,
DENTISTS,
Office in Bank Building. All work warranted first-class. Terms reasonable.
June 5th, 1877. my1w

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office at Proctor's Drug Store. Residence, College Street, fourth house south of Main. my1dw

DR. A. STRONG,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office, at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland. Calls promptly responded to at all hours. ap30dw

STERLING G. HARPER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
Practices in all the Courts of the State. Office over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Woodland. ap6dw

A. N. DICK,
DENTIST,
One door West of Express Office (up stairs), Main St., Woodland, Cal.
Laughing Gas Administered. fe28tf

C. E. PINKHAM, M.D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
OFFICE OVER THE BANK, WOODLAND, CAL.
Office hours—8 to 9 A.M., 12 to 2 and 7 to 8 P.M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P.M. ap22dw

CREED HAYMOND. DARWIN C. ALLEN.
HAYMOND & ALLEN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. ap17w

DR. B. H. PIERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, corner College and Main streets, Woodland. my3w

DR. HENRY M. KIER,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER
OFFICE—With J. W. Snowball, Main Street, Knight's Landing, Cal. ap22w

J. C. BALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,
OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. ap21w

DR. A. B. MERRITT,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
WOODLAND, CAL.
Orders left at Proctor's Drug Store will be promptly attended to. ap8w

NOTICE.
As the condition of the roads make my contemplated trip an impossibility for the present, I will make an extension of the time allowed (60 days) in which my customers may get
PHOTOGRAPHS AT REDUCED RATES.
—SAY—
60 days more—from March 15,
ANY KIND OF WEATHER!
Cloudy Day, the Best for Good Effects, (excepting Babies)
Some say—"Why, King, you are making better work than ever!"
My answer is: I have had more good-looking, better dressed subjects lately than ever before. Also—*we believe in improvement.*
☞ Look in and see us.
KING, Photographer.
mh15d1wtf

TO THE LADIES
—OF—
Woodland and Yolo County!
MRS. OGBURN,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
Has on hand
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
Of the Latest Styles,
Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
N.B.—Particular attention given to
DRESSMAKING!
Ladies taught to Cut and Fit by Chart.
Agency of the
New Weed Sewing Machine!
One of the most reliable in use.
Also, Agency for SCOURING & DYEING.
mb21

A. WEAVER,
HAS REMOVED
From his old stand to his new building,
East of Washington Hall,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,
Where he is prepared to do all kinds of
BLACKSMITHING,
WAGON-MAKING,
AND REPAIRING ON SHORT NOTICE,
In the Best Manner and at Reasonable Rates.
mh5w3m

MISS EMMA KIRTLEY,
FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER,
Recently from Caverney, Kentucky, is now located first door east of the Postoffice, and solicits the patronage of the ladies of Woodland. Any style of Dresses made to suit customers at reasonable prices. ap28dw*

JO. S. JACKSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE—One door west of the Express Office, up stairs.
HOURS—9 to 11 A.M. and 7 to 9 P.M.
RESIDENCE—East side of Third street, first house south of Masonic Hall, Woodland.
mh14w3m

H. KUHN & BRO.,
OPP. PORTER'S STORE, MAIN STREET,
WOODLAND.
Dealers in Tinware,
STOVES, RANGES,
PUMPS, WATER PIPES,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.
Roofing, Plumbing, Gasfitting,
Galvanized Iron Water Tanks, all sizes,
MADE TO ORDER.
☞ All orders from the country promptly attended to. ap26dw

J. G. JOHNSON, *San Francisco.* A. MOSSMAYER, *Woodland.*
CITY MARKET,
WOODLAND.
JOHNSON & MOSSMAYER,
PROPRIETORS.
Dealers in All Kinds of Meats.
HIGHEST MARKET RATES PAID
—FOR—
CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS!
ap19-w

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
AND FANCY GOODS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.
ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT
G. W. GREENE'S
JEWELRY STORE,
MAIN STREET,
COLLEGE BLOCK, - - WOODLAND,
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.
ap1-1m

T. W. STROBRIDGE, Jr.,
41 Clay St., San Francisco,
Commission Merchant in Wool
And Dealer in
HIDES, PELTS AND TALLOW,
Solicits Consignments. ☞ Correspondence promptly attended to. ap18w3m

WOODLAND BAKERY.
OTTO SCHLUER, Proprietor.
Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers, cakes, etc.
WEDDING CAKES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.
Bakery, on First Street,
Near Capital Hotel. fe1dw

J. K. SMITH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
Woodland, Cal., opp. the Craft House.
UNDERTAKING promptly attended to.
A fine new hearse in connection with the business. mh1-dw

MACK WEBBER,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Etc., Etc.
Particular Attention Given to Compounding Prescriptions.
Store accessible at all hours. ☞ One door west of Express Office. ap16dw

WESTERN HOTEL,
Nos. 41, 43, 45, 47, 49 and 51 K Street,
One Block from R.R. Depot & Steamer Landing
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
A new and elegantly furnished Hotel with all modern improvements.
Board & Lodging, $1 to $1.50 per day; Meals, 25c.
An Omnibus will convey passengers and baggage to and from the Hotel, free of charge
ap3dw WM. LAND, Proprietor.

T. M. PRIOR,
Harness & Saddle Maker,
Two Doors West of Express Office,
WOODLAND, - - - - - - CAL.
Only Importer from the East.
Everything in my line constantly on hand, or made to order, and sold at lowest living rates. fe1dw

P. KRELLENBERG,
Dealer in all kinds of
FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
A large assortment always on hand which will be sold at reasonable prices. Also, GENERAL UNDERTAKER! I keep on hand a large lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a First-Class Hearse, so that I am prepared to supply everything necessary for Funerals on short notice. Store, Cor. Third and Main Sts., opp. Pockman's Livery Stables, Woodland.
mh7w3m

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,
FASHIONABLE
MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING!
COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
WOODLAND, CAL.
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.
Agents for Butterick's and the Domestic Patterns; also for the
The Remington Sewing Machine and Attachments. fe19w

S. A. WOLFE,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
S. W. Cor. J and 5th Street, Sacramento.
FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY.
mh13-w3m

D. RAY, M.D.,
Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Iowa; also Graduate of Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio,
Has returned to his old home in Woodland for the purpose of practicing his profession. Pays particular attention to Chronic Diseases and diseases of Women and Children.
OFFICE, Room No. 1 Excelsior Block
mh15w

PACIFIC HOTEL,
Corner K and Fifth Streets,
Sacramento, California.
C. F. SINGLETON, PROP'R.
Board and Lodging, $1.50 @ $2.50 per Day; Per Week, $6 to $10, according to Room.
Free Coach to the House. a4w3m

C. W. PROCTOR,
PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
UNDER CRAFT HOTEL, MAIN ST., WOODLAND.
fe1dw

GUARD AGAINST FIRE!
As the dry season of the year is now at hand, it is well to take advantage of the protection afforded by
RELIABLE INSURANCE!
The undersigned, representing Companies with Capital and Assets exceeding
$20,000,000!
Is now prepared to write on all kinds of Town or Country Property. Is also prepared to
INSURE STANDING GRAIN
AT REASONABLE RATES,
Thus affording farmers an opportunity to secure themselves against the many losses sustained in previous years from this source.
☞ Would call attention to the many cards published in the past ten years, from patrons of the Agency, showing prompt payment and fair dealing.

Money to Loan!
ON REAL ESTATE.
And persons having money to loan—on first class security—will do well to give notice at once, as opportunities to place on productive Farm Property are occurring almost daily.
Town and Country Property for Sale Cheap, and on Easy Terms.
GEO. D. FISKE,
Real Estate and Insurance Agency,
P. O. Block, WOODLAND.
May 6th, 1878. my8d1w,w1m

DESIRABLE
Woodland Property
FOR SALE!
Livery Stable, Stock, Family Residence
AND OTHER PROPERTY!
The undersigned desires to sell, immediately, the well known ELDORADO LIVERY STABLE, with all the Horses, Vehicles, Harnesses, etc., connected with the business.
Also, the property adjoining, on the corner of Third and Main streets.
Also, his Private Residence, a commodious and comfortable house, on Third—north of Court street.
The above property will be sold together or separately, as desired, at a Low Price and on Easy Terms!
For further particulars apply to
T. C. POCKMAN.
Woodland, March 21st, 1878. ap21-dw1m

TO OWNERS OF WOOD-BURNING THRESHING ENGINES!
MR. C. I. HALL
Announces to the people of this section that he is now prepared to change, at a nominal cost, Wood-burning Threshing Engines so that STRAW CAN BE BURNED IN THEM for Fuel, and warrants them to be equal to the best Straw-burner in the market. He has CHANGED A NUMBER DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS and never has had one fail to
MAKE AS MUCH STEAM WITH STRAW
AS WITH WOOD!
For further particulars apply to C. I. HALL, care of Baker & Hamilton, San Francisco and Sacramento.
☞ Parties wishing New Engines with his Straw-burning Attachment will save money by consulting Mr. Hall before making a purchase elsewhere. mb24dw3m

J. G. HUDSON,
Offers to his old patrons and the public at large his own make

Sewed Boots, French Stock	$11.00
Pegged do. do.	9.00
Farmers' do. do.	$7 to 8.00
Alexis, Latest Style	6 to 7.00
Oxford Ties	5.50
Half-Soleing and Heeling	1.00

I will do all my work at San Francisco Custom Prices, and Warranted.
A Good Fit Unquestioned.
One Door West of Bynum's Drug Store,
MAIN STREET, - - WOODLAND.
GIVE ME A CALL. ap30dw

ENRIGHT'S
STRAW BURNING ENGINE.
I respectfully beg leave to inform the public and parties intending to purchase Portable Straw-Burning Engines for threshing purposes for 1878, that I offer for sale this season Straw Burning Engines superior to any I have heretofore made, at reasonable prices, and that I will give a satisfactory bond to any party buying an Engine from me or my agents, that I will protect them in the use and right of using, and against all Patent law suits.
JOSEPH ENRIGHT,
ap7dw2m San Jose, Cal

A CARD.

BLACKS STATION, YOLO CO., CAL., May 4th, 1878.

Geo. D. Fiske, Esq.—Agent Home Mutual Ins. Company, Woodland, Cal.:—Please present my thanks to the Home Mutual Insurance Company of California, for their liberal and prompt adjustment of my loss by fire of Thursday last. My dwelling and contents, insured in the Company for $3,500, were destroyed on the morning of the 2d instant, and to-day the General Agent of the Company, R. H. Magill, has paid me my full claim. Such promptness is very commendable, and recommends the Company in very strong terms to the insuring public of this county. J. W. BANDY.

my6d1w,w1m

SHEET MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE!
We have a forty-page catalogue of Sheet Music containing 1,100 pieces of music, from which—until further notice—music will be retailed at one-half price. Address
JOHN F. COOPER'S MUSIC STORE,
ap24dw1m Cor. 6th & J Sts., Sacramento.

JOHN KELLY, JR. A. M. SHIELDS.
BROOKLYN HOTEL,
BUSH STREET,
BET. MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Kelly & Shields, Proprietors.
Terms, $1.50 and $2.00 per day. Coach free to the Hotel. ap17dw

SHEET MUSIC, ETC.
For all the Latest Sheet Music—Songs and Instrumental—send to
J. F. COOPER,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets, Sacramento.
Finest Zephyr Wools 15c per oz. All kinds of Fancy Goods sent by mail. ap22dw2p1m

PICTURES, BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC Musical Instruments, Etc., at ST. LOUIS VARIETY STORE. Main Street, Woodland

HOW MERIT WINS IN FRANCE.

The large number of eminent men that France has lost by death during the past three years brings constantly to mind a fact not a little surprising to an American. It is the astonishing number of persons of humble origin who rise to renown in all the departments of human effort. We have always indulged in the proud belief that our Republican institutions were the favored protectors of human merit, that under the wide wings of religious and civil liberty brain would rank all other qualities, and that kingdoms and empires were not so blessed. In France, it seems, that there is an exception to this rule, and that in spite of turbulences of every kind she has been a generous encourager of merit, however humble its origin. In all the departments of learning the French seem to have a natural sense of the practical necessity of a well-rounded development. If a student gives evidence of superior talent in anything that is calculated to do credit to the State, he is wanted at once. No matter who he is or whether he has shoes to his feet, his brain is wanted. In literature, the arts, sciences, and now-a-days in politics, the vast majority of eminent men sprang from humble parentage and from some out-of-the-way provinces. For every reason Paris is the eternal earthly paradise of every ambitious boy or girl in France. It is the brain and blood of the provinces that nourish the center of the world, says an exchange.

REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Now that it is settled that the repeal of the Bankrupt Law will take effect next January, proceedings in bankruptcy have been greatly multiplied in many of the Eastern cities. By many the repeal is looked upon as a desirable proceeding, and by others as an unwise decision. The present Bankrupt law has not satisfied the country by a long way. It was far from a perfect law. An estate thrown into bankruptcy was in many cases nearly or quite lost, says the *Bulletin*. Bankruptcy expenses took about 33 per cent of the whole, when not more than 7 or 8 per cent should have been included in costs. It is probable that a new bankrupt law will be framed in season to take place of the old one. A national bankrupt act, if carefully formed, would, no doubt, accord with the judgment of the country. The process should be simple, the expenditures light, and the result always on the side of justice. If the action of Congress in the repeal of the present law can be taken as an expression of the popular will, the present Bankrupt Act has been a failure in its practical workings. Probably when it has been swept clean away, and the officials, many of whom have made fortunes under the law, have retired, we shall have some more comprehensive and effective process of distributing estates in bankruptcy—one at least by which creditors can save something from the wreckage of estates.

TEMPERATURE IN THE DAIRY.

This was the topic of an instructive essay delivered by Professor Caldwell, of Cornell University, before the Convention of the American Dairymen's Association, held some months ago in Cleveland. After giving the lessons of science and the results of experiments, his most practical conclusion was, that in setting milk for cream it should be cooled as quickly as possible to a low temperature—say 36 to 40 degrees, or near to freezing. So far as the results of experiments go, they show very plainly the separation of the cream is more rapid and complete at low temperatures, in the region of 40 degrees, than higher. A French chemist, as the result of numerous experiments, found that when the milk was quickly cooled to 36 degrees in small vessels, almost the entire cream was separated in one hour; but in a vessel of forty quarts it took twelve hours to effect as complete separation, while at the temperature of 60 degrees, it required thirty-six hours to effect the same with the same quantity of milk. Nothing was gained in the amount of cream by letting the milk stand longer than twelve hours at the low temperature. Professor C. approved the plan of setting milk in metallic vessels placed in a bath of cold water and not resting on the bottom, but so that the cooling should affect the bottom more than the top; for if the cooling proceeds faster at the top, it creates a downward current of the milk which hinders the rising of the cream.

THE EUCALYPTUS TREE.

A Philadelphia physician, the author of a pamphlet on "Our Parks," recommends the planting on all available grounds of trees which will improve the general health of the surrounding population, and particularly of those trees which can neutralize the ferments of prevalent diseases. It is necessary to oppose the healthy balsams of vegetation to the malarious emanations of marshy ground. The eucalyptus tree is said to have wonderful antiseptic qualities. It is described as absorbing a large quantity of marshy waters and noxious vapors, and returning them to the atmosphere loaded with balsamic effluvia. It is such an effectual suppressor of fever poison that it ought to be introduced in all great cities where it can be acclimated. It is suggested that where the eucalyptus tree will not grow other febrifugal trees, such as poplars, willows, cedar, pine, etc., should be planted. The Philadelphia press mentions a notable illustration of the moisture-absorbent properties of the ucalyptus, which occurred on the farm of an Arab, Bin Machidlym, near Constantine, Algeria. It was covered with marshes, both in winter and summer. In five years the whole ground was dried up by 14,000 of these trees, and farmers and children now enjoy excellent health.

BUY LAND.

Land-ownership is an essential element of good citizenship. And now, after the era of savings banks which have burst, of railroad bonds which have collapsed, of life-insurance frauds, and myriads of other business fallacies, which were spawned of infliction and an irredeemable circulating medium; it is a sensible and gainful thing for American citizens to buy and till good land. Three generations hence and the transfer of improved lands will be as rare as honest Congressmen are to-day. Real estate will, at least, be found to be in the United States as it is in Great Britain, the most satisfactory, safe and Government-controlling thing which a citizen may possess, says the Chicago *Times*.

The trouble among the manufactories at Fall River, Massachusetts, has made a decrease in the production of print cloths of 15,000 pieces a week.

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS

—OF—

PRESIDENT B. H. SMITH,

OF HESPERIAN COLLEGE,

WOODLAND, CAL.,

Delivered at the Commencement Exercises, May 9th, 1878.

The term "world" is used in two senses: a literal and a figurative sense. The first implies this vast structure of matter upon which we dwell; the second implies the *we*, who dwell upon the material world. When Galileo arose from the rack of torture, a recantation of his theory having been extorted from him, he said, "but the world moves." The moving to which he referred had for its cause the Omnipotent One, "whom the sun, moon and stars obey, and at whose will comets perform their stupendous revolutions." But that was a bold, progressive idea advanced by Archimedes to Hiero, "Give me a place upon which to stand, and I will move the world." It is a demonstration, then, that God moves the material world; it is a theory that man, also, can move the material world. But the movement to which the illustrious mathematician referred, is only theoretical; practically, it is, perhaps, an impossibility. Still the expression evolved a grand thought. The world can be moved. Man has moved the world—he is moving the world to-day. The mechanical appliances of fulcrum and lever are not those by which man moves the world—the world of life and thought. Those upheavals of passion; those raging fires of destroying wrath; those terrible revolutionary eruptions; those determined resolves upon a better state of things, are not effects of nature's physical laws. With *thought* for a fulcrum and *words* for a lever, the world has trembled with the shock, and swayed to and fro; its great commotion, its rolling billows, its black clouds bursting with overcharged passion, show in their intensity the potency of their cause. Yes, man moves the world; and in the proportion of the superiority of mind to matter, so is the superiority of the effects of the one to the other.

In the consummation of God's creative power, he said of the result, and it is "very good." Greatness is man's differentia. This greatness consists in the imparted scintillation of God's immortality. God is great because of his spiritual nature. Man is great, because he is like God; because he has been permitted to light his torch with the flame of God's own spirituality. The exponent of God's greatness is his *word*. Who can think without a shudder, of the fettered mind of Jehovah, with no outlet through which streams of mercy could flow? The word of God is the exponent of His power. To create man with powers of thought, and withhold from him the means for the expression of that power, would be like a mine of diamonds in the ocean's depth. That man, or that system, whether of religion or of politics, that would enslave thought, takes from man a God-given heritage, and robs him of his noblest birthright. Yet, man has done this. For a thousand years, religious bigotry, demoniacal intolerance, under the garb of religion, fettered the soul that God made free. Investigation was denied to the masses. Doubt, despair, confusion, draped the intellectual and moral sky with a pall blacker than midnight darkness. But we look up into the blackened sky and after a lapse of ten centuries we see a feeble lining of silver to the black clouds. It grows larger and larger, brighter and brighter, until at last the clouds of superstition and ignorance are dispelled, and the bright sun of thought pours its cheering beams upon a once enslaved world. How much the world is indebted to Luther, the world will never compute. He marched boldly up to the desk of the Priest where was chained God's holy word; with nervous grasp he wrenched it from its fastening, and threw it out to the world, and bade them look into the *perfect law of liberty*, and think for themselves. With the aid of Bacon, the hideous demon of intolerance took its flight, and science and religion once more clasped hands and walked through the world, healing the wounds caused by the galling chains of slavery. Christianity, so long confined, emerged from its prison house and went forth to gladden the hearts of millions, and to place upon their brows the wreath of immortality.

What current so strong as to drive back the impetuosity of thought, impressively expressed? That brave man who stood before the authorities pleading so earnestly and eloquently for his life, poured into his defence such a torrent of thought that one of his enemies trembled, and another said, "Almost thou persuadest me." The bold, intrepid Peter stood before the thousands, who, but a few days before, constituted the maddened mob that crucified the Son of God. Thoughts, deep and potent, were lodged in their hearts, and so piercing were they, that the murderers of God's Messiah cried in the bitterest anguish of soul, "What wilt thou have us to do?" When Demosthenes, in thunder-tones, cried to the Athenians, "Let us march against Philip—let us conquer or die," the earth shook with the reverberation of the thought. When Patrick Henry broke forth in the impassioned strain, "Give me liberty, or give me death," it thrilled to its quivering center the entire boundary of the colonists, and gave birth to noble resolves to be free and independent.

Thought, as a cause, may be good or bad, as its effect is good or bad. The one will forever survive; the other will pass away into oblivion. The permanency of thought does not depend upon its power. No thoughts were more powerful than those of Voltaire. No man could sway the multitude by the potency of thought to a greater degree than Robespierre. But they ignited the evil desires of the heart, which carried a storm of fire through Paris, and like the destructive volcano, sent the burning lava over all Europe, parching and burning all that was true, beautiful and good. Voltaire and Rosseau blew the spark borrowed from hell, into a flame. Feeble though it was at first, they added fuel, until the whole moral sky was lighted with lurid flames. Terrible beyond expression was the conflagration. Rabespierre, Marat, and others, plunged into the fiery surges which were rolling, crackling, seething, and as demon gods of destruction, rode upon the fiery billows, while above the fires' roar were heard their shouts of blasphemy. So far as their power and influence went, they stretched their arms even to the throne of God, hurled Him hence, and seated in His stead, upon the throne of the universe a frail and unchaste female, and bowing to her in humble adoration exclaimed, "Hail, Goddess of Reason." They visit the cemeteries, where many slumber, waiting for the sound of the trumpet that shall awaken them to eternal life, and nail over the gates the inscription, "Death is an eternal sleep." But, though fierce the flames, they soon ceased to cast their lurid glare. Though powerful the thought that conceived these hellish deeds, it soon spent its force and passed away; remembered now only as a horrid dream of a dreadful night. How different this from the lasting potency of the expressed thought of Him which cheers the hopes of millions, and dispels the terror of death, and the darkness of the grave: "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he die, yet shall he live again"

We have reason to rejoice that we live in the nineteenth century. An age of thought. An age in which the splendid achievments point to thought as the power which gave them existence. Thought is our only hope in life and in death. We cannot afford to live without it. Whatever there is in man that is pure, good, and noble, it is the offspring of thought. Whatever our country is of greatness, it is the result of thought. Should it attain a still prouder position, it will be the result, not of insane ambition, but of calm, deliberate thought. Could we go back a few centuries, and look to the height which we have attained during those years, the distance would seem immeasurable. Standing to-day upon the elevation we have attained, and looking down—down to the centuries of the past, the contemplation of the distance staggers us. And yet, who can place a limit to thought, and say, "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther?" To what heights may thoughts not yet reach? Have we scaled the summit, and do we realize that there is no more beyond? No. Other fields are blooming for the scythe-blade of thought. Other territories, unexplored, are before us. Other heights yet unattained, are above us.

To you, my young friends, who to-day enter upon the commencement of practical life, let me say, the future beckons and bids you come. Why may it not be yours to bring forth new treasures from the mine of truth, and place them at the disposal of mankind? Remember, that all the culture of the mind will not compensate for the exhibition of purity of soul. The destruction of the storm-driven, rudderless ship is not more certain than is the destruction of him, who, though his mind is richly freighted with knowledge, is not regulated by moral character. Such a one is at the mercy of the winds of popular favor, and sooner or later will be wrecked. How brilliant the intellect of Byron; yet his intellect commanded not so much homage as his depravity invited scorn. What a flow of thought was his; yet his words were barbed with obscenity little less than blasphemy.

Let me impress upon your minds, in this, perhaps, the last lesson I shall ever impart to you, that upon which I have dwelt every day of your school life with me: The development of Christian character is the great consideration in every department of life. I would urge a cultivation of the spirit of freedom. Not the spirit of unrestrained passion; but a divorce from everything selfish. You may not move the world by deeds of chivalry and renown; you may not lead armies on to victory; but you can exhibit a moral power, the influences of which will be seen and felt when the triumphal arches of the battle-scarred hero shall have crumbled into dust. How few have the moral courage to dare to do right! Cultivate this brave spirit, and, if necessary, stand before the powers of earth and advocate and defend the principles of truth and justice.

Anxious hearts will watch your course in life. Few will feel a greater interest in your success than your teachers, who have prepared the soil of your mind and heart, and deposited therein the seeds, which are to germinate and bring forth either good or evil fruit. When the Master of the Vineyard shall come, may He find you bearing fruit to His honor and glory, and to your eternal joy.

Commencement Day.

The Commentement exercises of Hesperian College at Washington Hall yesterday drew thither a large crowd of our citizens. The graduates of the College for the year 1877-8 are Misses Alice Hiatt, Tene Lawson, Zilla and Tillie Browning, Genie Day, and Mr. W. W. Nison. The exercises were opened by an impressive prayer by Elder J. N. Pendegast. The salutatory was delivered by Mr. Wirt Nelson. It was a fine piece of composition, and the manner in which it was delivered by this gentleman merits well the praise it received. The next upon the programme was an address by Miss Alice Hiatt, upon the subject "We all Die, but Live Again." The subject is one that possesses much interest, and the manner in which Miss Hiatt dwelt upon it showed careful study and preparation. Miss Tene Lawson's essay upon "Memory" was a fine creation and drew much applause, as did also Miss Zilla Browning's address—"The Beautiful." The address of Miss Genie Day exhibited much feeling, and was delivered with really good elocution. Miss Tillie Browning gave the valedictory. She paid a high tribute of respect to her teachers, and in the farewell to her schoolmates was very touching. Mrs. Pedler represented the Alumni and delivered an able and affecting address, which we hope to procure for publication. Degrees were conferred upon the graduates and after some fine music the exercises closed. Take it altogether it was a very successful exhibition, and not only the scholars but the citizens should be proud that we have an institution in our midst that can turn out pupils who can make such a creditable display of learning. Hesperian College has closed the term of 1877-8, and the vacation will extend until sometime during the month of August. The Baccalaureate address of President Smith will appear in Sunday's DEMOCRAT.

Bay-Window Sketches.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Thursday was an eventful day for the graduates of Hesperian College. Those who have never been through the ordeal cannot imagine the fear and anticipation with which they were filled. The graduates of the past term acquitted themselves very creditably, and in their addresses displayed more than ordinary ability. Some of them, however, committed the fault of being too prolixious, and of using language too suggestive of an extensive search in Webster. But this is pardonable in folks so young. They have yet to learn that the more simple the language the more forcible it is. I would suggest that as a criterion they read Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, which is admitted by all critics to be of the simplest as well as of the purest language. Children can read it and understand it. Some of these graduates are full of promise, and if they keep on as they have begun, the little town of Woodland may yet be hearalded as the birth-place of world-renowned genius. The paper read by Mrs. Pedler contained many lamentable truths. I liked it better than most lectures, as it appealed more to the reason than to the feelings. The evils of intemperance are truly terrible; and when we reflect upon the ground this demon is gaining daily, it seems as if all the Christians should unite and drive him from his awful throne at once. But I will not dwell so long upon the dark side of life, for I love to be upon the side of light and beauty, and the contemplation of intemperance can never bring feelings but of dread. Hoping that those scholars who on Thursday completed their collegiate course, will be ever happy, I remain, C. CLAYTON.

Around Town.

In our daily trips around town in search of items we have often thought that a reporter's avocation was one of the most uneventful and monotonous in the world, and were it not for the ever-present anticipation of an item, his life would be absolutely unbearable. We have promenaded streets on which not a sign of life was visible, yet the fond hope of unearthing something new always buoyed us up and gave alacrity and vigor to our steps. A runaway has been the sunshine of our life, and a fight was something over which we were always overjoyed. In the absence of either of these, however, we would always return to that never-failing theme "Improvement." We noticed yesterday that the residence of Mr. Moses is being repaired, and also that of Mr. Lowe. We also noticed F. E. Baker in his flower garden amid the perfume of roses awkwardly handling a shovel. The recent street improvements have added much to the appearance of the town, and as soon as second street is opened clear through it will be one of the finest avenues in the city.

The Exhibition.

The largest audience we have ever seen gathered in Washington Hall witnessed the College exhibition last evening. The performance taken altogether was worthy of the number. The music was fine, the orations, declamations and essays excellent. The crowd was so large and the acoustic properties of the hall are so bad that it was next to an impossibility for those in the rear of the hall to hear some of the pieces. The evening's programme concluded with the laughable charade of "The Cats," in which several of the students displayed considerable histrionic ability. The immense audience retired well pleased.

Sad Accident.

A son of John Cook, who lives near Woodland met with an accident yesterday which resulted in the loss of one of his feet. His father was driving a team attached to a mower, and the little boy was walking along-side talking to him. The horses in some manner became frightened and shied. This brought the little boy within reach of the machine, and before his father could stop the mower the sickle caught the boy just above the heel. It cut the bone clear through and left the foot hanging by the flesh. A physician was sent for and the foot was amputated. The little fellow is doing as well as could be expected.

The Yolo Bridge.

The Board of Supervisors of Sacramento county ordered at the late meeting that the present bridge across the river be maintained as a railroad bridge as long as the Railroad Company may desire it. The Board also authorizes the Company to build a new bridge whenever they see fit, provided that the said bridge shall be kept in repair by said Company, and that the public be permitted to use it for free travel.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1878.

What is Life?

Say, what is life? a feeble flower,
Declining as it blooms;
Which bears at heart the withering power,
The canker that consumes?
A wintry cloud, an April beam,
A stage for empty strife,
A waking thought, a troubled dream—
Ah, such is life!

A web of checkered hopes and fears,
A bubble on the wave—
A shade, composed of smiles and tears,
A pilgrim to the grave!
A bark upon the waters tost,
(The sport of storm and strife),
Her rudder gone, her anchor lost—
Ah, such is life!

And what is death? a dreaded doom
To pleasure's silken slave;
Who fears to sleep amid the gloom
That wraps the silent grave.
To quit this scene of earthly joys,
Oh! who would yield his breath?
Resign ambition's gilded toys,
To welcome death?

The soul that feels affliction's pang,
To life's dark ills a prey,
Soars to the source from whence it sprang,
And spurns the cumbrous clay.
No more may terrors shake my breast,
Or waste my feeble breath;
Death rocks the cradle of our rest,
Then welcome death!

Lorenzo Dow.

Of Lerenzo Dow, the "Peter the Hermit" of American revivalism, the itinerant preacher, whose name was a familiar word in every State and almost every county of the Union, an old man now living at Norwich recalls many reminiscences that have never before been published. Dow was born only a few miles from Norwich, and the house in which he lived while he was not assailing the "hordes of the devil" in other States is still standing. His eccentricities, his vigorous, aggressive sermons, his dry witticisms and peculiar habits, are vividly remembered in his neighborhood. His strange grotesqueness excited curiosity wherever he went, and his entry into a village was usually heralded by a score or more of youngsters, who preceded him crying the news: "Here comes old Dow." He chose the oddest and seemingly most ineligible places for his meetings, which were usually held in the open air. A mammoth stump in a nook on the verge of a forest, an inverted barrel under the boughs of an apple orchard, or a rude platform of rough boards at a country cross-roads were the pulpits that he liked best to occupy. He never lacked an audience, for the announcement that "Old Dow" was going to "hold forth" at a certain place, probably six months or a year from date, never failed to call forth the country people, from far and wide, at the appointed time. Dow never broke an engagement, though some of his appointments were made several years in advance and in distant parts of the country. This strict faithfulness of the preacher secured the implicit confidence of the people. Once, it is said, he appointed a meeting for a certain day and hour and place, two years in advance, in a rude village in Virginia. At the designated time and place the people gathered and confidently awaited his arrival. At the expiration of the appointed hour, a thin, grizzled old man, with long white beard, and dressed in a shabby black suit and a torn straw hat, that flapped its broken brim in his face, drove leisurely up to the gathering. It was Dow, punctual to a moment. He alighted, passed through the throng without a word, mounted the platform, and announced that, "by the grace of God, the meeting would now be begun."

One morning, recently, I visited the old home of the famous preacher. It is in the cleft of the hills in the northwestern part of the town of Montville—a low, rambling, two-story, country farm-house, upholding a corpulent stone chimney and thrusting out into the stony, sterile pasture-land acquisitive ells and angles. Tall sycamores on the northern green sweep the mossy roof with their mottled boughs. The southern windows look out on the dimpled surface of Oxoboxo lake, not forty rods away. A capacious barn, with extensive outbouses, on a swelling knoll near by, completes the homestead. Between the house and barn runs northward the open turnpike, which descends first into the haunted depths of "Witch woods," then trails away over the lonely hills to Colchester village. The old house is occupied by relatives of Dow (by marriage), who came to live with his widow a short time before her death, a few years ago. Dow was twice married; but he died without children.

"I don't suppose," said my informant, "that there's a prominent spot round here that the old man has not preached and prayed on more than a half-dozen times. This is the right kind of a country," the speaker continued, cynically, with a sweep of the hand toward its stony fields and pastures, thatched with briers and bayberry bushes, "to produce a religion hard enough for anybody. No wonder that the preachers were tough. No nonsense about 'em. There's material enough lying round loose here to turn out a hell without any very great strain on the imagination. The old man got his religion and his mission to preach direct from here and from God. He didn't belong to no denomination, but set out on his own hook. He didn't take no pay, and went about as the apostles of old, wherever the spirit called him. Lord, how he used to sail into preachers that got salaries! He had ideas of his own, and was independent of every one and every thing—'specially fashion. He always wore his beard long when everybody else shaved theirs off, and he wore an old straw hat summer and winter, with the brim half tore off. Everybody went to hear him, and when it was known that 'Old Dow' was going to preach, all the other meetings were deserted. The boys sometimes put up jobs on him, though. I recollect once that he was to preach in an orchard, and a big crowd gathered to hear him. Well, just before the meeting began the fellows got him a great hogshead to stand on, and filled it about two-thirds full of water. They put in the head rather loosely, and waited for fun. Dow mounted on the barrel, gave out his text, got fired up, and was prancing and thumping around on that barrel-head in lively style, and suddenly in she went, splash, slush, boards, Dow, straw hat and all. The water was about up to his neck, and he scrambled out dripping all over. Jerusalem, how the people laughed, and how Dow—well, he went right on preaching on the ground, but (significantly) he had commenced on grace, mercy and peace, but he wound up on hell fire and eternal damnation.

"Another anecdote, illustrating the ready wit of Dow is well known, but it is a fact and is worth telling again. The old man was lodging overnight with a certain minister, whose pulpit he was to occupy on the following day (Sunday). The clergyman, with a view of getting the best of Dow, proposed that the latter should preach from a text that should not be announced to him until the moment before he was to speak. Dow accepted the proposal and the next day, as he entered the pulpit, the clergyman handed him a slip of paper bearing these words: 'And Balaam saddled his ass.' Dow stepped to the front and said: 'My friends, I am to speak to you to-night from the text, "And Balaam saddled his ass." "And Balaam saddled his ass," he repeated in a loud voice, looking gravely over the audience. 'Balaam, I take it, my friends,' he continued in a slow, solemn style, 'refers to your minister, his salary is his saddle, and the congregation is his ass.'

"To the same point in another story: One cold, blustering day Dow was driving in his sleigh along a narrow country road that was banked high with snow. He encountered a man who was driving in the opposite direction. There was only one path, and that in the centre of the road; one or the other must turn out. Dow took in the situation at a glance, and rising erect in his seat, whip in hand and with threatening visage and manner, called out sternly: 'Turn out, turn out, I say, or I'll serve you as I did a man just back here.' The stranger, overawed, nervously obeyed, and wallowed through the deep snow on the roadside till he could regain the path. Then he turned to the retiring figure and asked somewhat angrily: "Well, how did you serve the other man?' 'Why,' replied Dow, composedly, 'he wouldn't turn out for me, so I turned out for him.'

"One of the funniest incidents in Dow's life, and which I shall never forget, was the suit against him, in which two millowners charged that he had illegally applied water privileges. The outlet of Oxoboxo pond is a noble stream, that tumbles over a rocky bed for several miles, until it empties into the Thames river, a few miles above New London. Along the banks are many of the most flourishing mill properties in the country. Well, Dow took it into his head that he wanted a mill at the point where the brook poured out of the pond, and also a larger reservoir than was provided by the old dam. Hence he raised and extended the dam several feet. The millowners below complained that the addition to the dam interfered with their water supply, and threatened to prosecute. Dow coolly told them to go ahead and prosecute, declaring that he held his title to the mill site direct from the great Indian chief who formerly owned the country. He went on grinding in his mill, and at length suit was instituted against him, in the Norwich court, to recover $2,000 and costs. The case was decided against him, and an appeal was taken to the superior court. Dow watched the proceedings closely and critically, and when he learned that the decision of the higher court was hostile to him he strode hastily out of the court-room without a word. He sprang into his wagon and drove home like mad. Without waiting to fasten his horse he called to his men and hurried down to the dam. Pointing to the flood-gates he cried in his thrill, treble tones, 'Throw 'em all open, boys. They w-a-r-n-t w-a-t-e-r, and they shall have w-a-t-e-r. If it is wrong to hold the water, it is right to let it go.' A deluging rain-storm had prevailed for several days, and all the streams were swollen to twice their ordinary size. As the gates went up the pond went out with a whoop and a rush. The whole country along the stream was overflowed, and about every dam between his mill and the Thames river was swept clean. 'I guess they'll have water enough now,' said Dow, with imperturbable face, as he looked at the sweeping torrent.

"In one of his pilgrimages through the backwoods of Pennsylvania, Dow entered a rude settlement on the outskirts of civilization. He was to preach in the village church in the evening. The man in whose house he was to tarry over night had recently lost an axe by theft. The loss of such an implement was too serious in those days to be borne resignedly, and the farmer bitterly bemoaned his misfortune to Dow, representing the difficulties of obtaining a new tool. 'Just keep quiet,' said the preacher, mysteriously, and with a confident manner, 'and I will get your axe for you.'

"On the way to the church in the evening, Dow stooped down by the roadside, picked up two large, round stones and placed them in his pocket. He quietly entered the pulpit and waited until all the congregation had assembled, and the deep silence preceding the opening of service reigned in the house. Then, advancing to the pulpit edge, with a stone in each hand, he cried in a loud, commanding voice, 'My friend (calling him by name) has lost a valuable axe. It was stolen from him. The eye of God is in every place. I see the thief before me in the audience, and I am about to hurl this stone (poising the missile in the air) at his head.' He accompanied his words with a quick, emphatic gesture, and a stout-built, rough man in the throng dodged his head instantly one side to escape the expected shot. 'There's your thief,' Dow shouted to his friend, pointing to the man; 'go and get your axe.'

"Dow carried on his journeys a medicine that was called 'Dow's physic.' It was an excellent remedy for a number of complaints, and the old man sold it as he traveled, thereby realizing sufficient profit to meet the trifling expenses of his peregrinations.

"He died in Alexandria, Va., at a ripe age, of the effects of exposure in the discharge of his ministerial duties."

Sir Walter Raleigh proved to be one of the greatest benefactors to his own country, and eventually to the United States, by the introduction of the potato, in the year 1584. The root was first planted on Raleigh's estate at Youghall, which was afterwards sold to the Earl of Cork, and the person who had the management of the estate mistook the flower or fruit, as he called it, for the valuable part, and on tasting the potato ball pronounced it a pernicious exotic. Sometime afterwards, on turning up the earth, it was discovered that the root had spread largely and in considerably quantities; and from this source Great Britain's potato supply commenced, and then gradually the cultivation was extended through North America. The potato is supposed to have been a native of Mexico.

Russian Diplomacy.

As the terms of peace become more definitely known, and the successive acts in the present Russo-Turkish drama unfold, they reveal more and more clearly the wily astuteness and superior excellence of Russian diplomacy. Not only has the present conflict shown Russia to be a formidable power in the field, but it has also shown her to be equally great in statcsmanship. Out of political and military complications which might well have bewildered a brain less experienced than that which beats beneath the brow of Gortschakoff, Russia has thus far emerged unscathed, without relinquishing the object for which she took up arms in the first place. Trembling on the very verge of a general European war time after time; with a shattered and disorganized and heterogeneous empire on her hands and at her feet; with two other large nations growling and grumbling at every move she made, and ready, apparently, at the first real provocation to take the field against her with gigantic and well-disciplined armies; with threatening demonstrations going on all around, Russia has yet preserved her national self-respect and dignity through it all, has not made thus far a single misstep or false move, has secured what really and rightfully belonged to her as the conquering party, without imposing unduly humiliating or obnoxious conditions upon her prostrate adversary, and now bids fair to go into the coming conference, or congress, as a party granting a favor, rather than one seeking permission to hold undisturbed what is already in her possession. Clearly Russia and Germany are now not only the two leading and ablest European nations, but they have at the head of the foreign departments of their respective Governments the two leading and ablest diplomats of the world.

It is impossible not to admire the consummate wisdom displayed by the Russian Premier during all the negotiations attendant upon the conclusion of a permanent and honorable peace. It is one thing to be able to fight like a brute and conquer an adversary, but it is quite another to be able so to treat with him and his friends as to convince them that the thrashing just administered has been one very mild and considerate under the circumstances, and that the arrangements subsequently made are in every sense magnanimous and honorable.—*Chicago Journal.*

An Editor's Mail.

The morning mail of the editor of a leading daily is not complete unless it contains, in addition to its substantial business, letters from the following well-known correspondents:

1. The man who wants to empty his old scrap-book into you.
2. The woman with a "piece" of poetry.
3. The respectable dead-beat lecturer who will furnish his old notes interlarded with vigorous puffs of himself, and want to be paid for it.
4. The man with a currency scheme six columns long.
5. The man with a national finance system ditto.
6. The man with an old sermon.
7. The person who importunately asks the insertion of a communication as a favor, and then writes a worrying letter daily inquiring to know why it is not in.
8. The man, woman or child that would like a "roving commission" for the press, under the impression that henceforth they would have to pay no hotel bills or railway fare.
9. The lady who wants to be a watering-place correspondent with similar views.
10. Ten or twelve men who want to slip in advertisements of lectures, religious meetings, land associations, colony schemes, private institutes, concerts, etc., under false pretenses.
11. The regular batch of applications for employment: (*a*) as a matter of charity; (*b*) because the applicant has always been unsuccessful at every thing else; (*c*) from influential friends who want you to pension some poor relation they are keeping afloat; (*d*) from the man who thinks he would be an excellent journalist because he has never had any training in the profession; (*e*) from the school girl who would like to be Washington correspondent.
12. The innumerable host who want "a little notice."—*Philadelphia Press.*

An Awful Death.

John Willenbacher, employed in a sugar refinery in Brooklyn, recently stamped on the surface of a boneblack vat through which sugar is refined and which continually sinks through a conical bottom over a retort, the fires of which keep the mass at a heat of 180 degrees. He sank into the hot black mass. As he tried to lift his feet to get out, he probably found himself drawn down by the suction of the moving mass, which was kept up at a heat of 180 degrees. His struggles probably only added to the downward motion, and, as a fireman entered to rake his fire, Willenbacher's terrible plight became known. He had then sunk to his throat. Men ran from every part of the refinery, and the endeavor to rescue Willenbacher was earnestly begun. Nothing could stop the ceaseless suction of the boneblack, because the hole at the bottom of the vat opened into a retort filled with fierce flames. Even the few seconds that were spared to the consideration of this gave confirmation to Willenbacher's doom, for he sank until the lower part of his face was hidden. His comrades shouted cheering words to him, and threw planks across the surface of the boneblack, the bravest venturing out upon them. They scattered the boneblack from about Willenbacher's shoulders, and, grasping him, tugged to pull him out, but they could not stir him. He seemed to be unconscious from suffocation. A block was hastily rigged upon a beam above the vat, and eager men grasped the tackle in their strong hands and pulled well together, but they did not move Willenbacher. The digging about the sinking man was resumed, and the boneblack was cleared away down to his thighs. Then those who hauled with all their strength upon the tackle raised Willenbacher from the boneblack. Kind hands laid him limp and unconscious upon the planks. He was breathing faintly, and a comrade ran to summon a physician, but, while his feet still sounded on the stairway, Willenbacher died.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Three men in Boston, two in Cleveland, five in Chicago, one in Philadelphia, two in St. Louis, four in Cincinnati, and twenty-three in New York, are writing the only authentic biographies of Wm. M. Tweed. We were afraid this matter might be over-looked.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Maryland has had a State Convention, to consider how to get rid of tramps.

Cheap Girls.

A writer in *McMillan's Magazine* utters sundry wise suggestions which we commend to "our girls:"

A girl who makes herself too cheap is one to be avoided. No young man wants anything to do with a cheap young lady. For a wife, none but a fool will approach such a woman. Cheap jewelry nobody will touch if he can get any better. Cheap girls are nothing but the refuse, and the young men know it, and they will look in every direction for a lifelong friend and companion before they will look at the pinchbeck stuff that tinkles at every turn for fascinating the eye of any that will look.

You think it is quite the "correct thing" to talk loudly and coarsely, be boisterous and hoydenish in public places; to make yourself so bold, and forward, and commonplace, everywhere, that people wonder whether you ever had a mother, or a home, or anything to do. So be it.

You will probably be taken for what you are worth, and one of these years, if you do not make worse than a shipwreck of yourself, you will begin to wonder where the charms are that once you thought yourself possessed of, and what evil spirit could have so befooled you.

Beware of a Terrible Disease.—The poisoning of several persons at a picnic near Boston, a few days ago, has attracted attention anew to a most horrible disease to which anyone who eats the flesh of swine, imperfectly cooked, is exposed. These persons partook of some ham, which was among the refreshments provided for the occasion. Soon afterward they were seized with convulsions so severe as to excite alarm.

We improve the occasion, while the incident is fresh in the public mind, to reenforce the warning we have before given, of the great danger which always attends the partaking of hog's meat—pork, bacon or ham—rare. Whether it is boiled, roasted, broiled or fried, it should be exposed to a high temperature and very thoroughly cooked. Otherwise any one who eats it may find himself afflicted by the incurable *trichinæ*, and doomed to a death of great agony.

Many persons are fond of ham raw or but slightly cooked. This may be an epicurean taste; but is one which, since the advent of the dreaded *trichinæ*, can no longer be indulged with safety.

Weak Eyes.—A very simple remedy for weak eyes is recommended, as follows: Get a five-cent cake of elder flowers at the druggist's, and steep in one gill of soft water—it must be steeped in bright tin or earthenware; strain nicely, and then add three drops laudanum; bottle it tight and keep in a cool place; then use it as a wash, letting some of it get in the eyes. Follow this, and relief is certain. If the eyes are painful or much sore, make small soft compresses, wet in the mixture, and bind over the eyes at night. I can warrant the above as harmless and sure, having tried it in a number of cases where other skill and remedies had utterly failed. If the eyes are badly inflamed use it very freely; and a tea made of elder flowers, and drunk, would help cleanse the blood. Pure rock salt and water will strengthen your eyes if you bathe them daily in it. I would earnestly advise you to avoid mixtures or washes containing mineral or other poisons.—"*Doctor.*"

White Cake.—One cupful of butter, two cupfuls of either granulated or pulverized sugar, one cupful of sweet milk, the whites of five eggs, three cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of yeast powder; cream the butter; add the sugar gradually; put the yeast powder into the flour and sift; add to the butter and sugar (if it is too stiff to be done easily, add the milk first; if not, the flour and then the milk;) the whites of the five eggs, beaten until you can hold them over your head without spilling. This gives a nice layer cake, with jelly or chocolate, or icing between, and icing on top. It may be baked in a loaf, if preferred.

Graham Muffins.—One quart Graham flour, one quart sweet milk, small tablespoonful lard, one egg, three tablespoonfuls baking powder, salt to taste. Bake in a very quick oven, and serve hot, of course. They are good!

Dried Bread.—Take dry pieces of light bread, crumb in small pieces, pour a little boiling water on it to steam. If soft, put into the skillet, after frying sausage or meat. A very nice dish.

Making Ink.—Take an ounce vial and put into it a teaspoonful of aqua ammonia, gum arabic the size of two peas, six grains of No. 40 carmine, and five grains of No. 6 or 8 carmine. Also fill up with soft water, and it will soon be ready for use. Try this, and you will find you are well paid for your trouble.

Another.—A pound of Chinese-Prussian blue, a pound of oxalic acid, two gallons of rain water, and one ounce of gum arabic are said, by good authority, to make an excellent ink. Of course larger or smaller quantities can be proportioned. Upon the same authority it is affirmed that cochineal, carbonate of potass, alum, and a little tin, dissolved in muriatic acid, with the addition of rain water, will constitute the best red ink.

To Make Blue Ink.—Take a box of blueing and put in water until you get the desired effect, and it does very well for common use.

Mucilage.—This is generally made of water and gum arabic. An excellent mucilage can also be made with one tablespoonful of common dry starch boiled in a teacupful of water.

Another Paste Recipe.—One tablespoonful flour, half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful alum, and a small piece of tallow. Mix with blue water, and (very important!) cook well. While cooking, thin with cold water. When done, it should be quite thin, as thick paste will cause the leaves of the scrap book to blister and look rough.

It used to be that a good many Americans made it convenient to travel through Canada, when going East, in order to lay in a supply of clothing, but the rule works the other way now. The Toronto *Mail* says the Canadians now come over to "the States" when they want to buy a new suit of clothes, because they can buy the articles so much cheaper here than there. They can afford to pay ferriage both ways and yet save money by the operation.

A whisky tax of $1,553,516 collected from six distilleries in St. Louis in 1874 increased to $1,883,481 from three of the same distilleries in 1877, owing to the breaking up of the whisky ring.

A Lost Colony.

The lost Norwegian colony on the east coast of Greenland is brought to mind by the numerous expeditions now fitted out for Arctic explorations. Over 1,000 years ago Greenland was discovered by adventurous Norsemen, and the settlement of the country dates back as far as the year 987. Two flourishing colonies, one from Denmark and the other from Norway, occupied the east and west coasts respectively for a period of 500 years, and though separated by eighty miles of desert, they had no trouble in sustaining themselves independently of each other by means of fishing and cattle-raising, the pasturage of the hills and valleys being in those days luxuriant. The western colony had at one time four parish churches and 110 farm villages, while that on the east coast, still larger, had two towns, 190 farm villages, 11 parish churches and two monasteries, and was the seat of a bishopric. About 1350 the Danish colony, having been weakened by pestilence, was exterminated by Esquimaux, and early in the next century its Norwegian neighbor disappeared suddenly and mysteriously from human knowledge. Numerous attempts to learn definitely of its fate were made, but the only information ever obtained was contained in a letter from Pope Nicholas V. to the Bishop of Ireland, dated in 1448, which stated that the colony had been attacked by a hostile fleet 30 years before, and laid waste with fire and sword; this story, however, was not generally credited. In 1822 Capt. Scoresby discovered houses containing hunting apparatus and household utensils, but no inhabitants, and there is reason to believe that the dwellings were relics of the long-lost colony. Some people are still of opinion that beyond the ice-fields a remnant of these hardy Norsemen may yet be found, and an ex-officer of the United States navy goes so far as to say that "the grandest undertaking of the present age would be to strive to reach that isolated colony."

What Goeth on at Present.

And in this season the small boy thaweth out, as it were, and his spirit lightly turneth to thoughts of marbles. And he layeth in a stock of mibs and likewise of blood alleys and he possesseth himself of the sidewalk and he playeth for fair. And he skinneth his young companion, and utterly cleaneth him out. And I say unto you, verily that boy shall make his mark in the world, and also he shall fetch up at the faro-table.

And at this time the average young man either weareth his ulster for his bronchitis's sake, or else he bodily shaketh it and hideth six vests and a chest-protector under a suit of last summer. For the moth had done his perfect work on the spring overcoat of that young man, and he hath no shekels; nay, not even false money of silver, wherewith to buy another.

And now, moreover, the husband of the woman with five arms emergeth from his winter retirement, and entereth into treaty with the proprietor of the side-show. For the menagerie season is about to open, and the noise of the circus is heard in the land. And if the proprietor be obdurate in the matter of terms, the man will throw in his son-and-heir, who hath two heads and an extra leg, and his maiden aunt, who is of the Aztec persuasion and walketh habitually upon all-fours. Yea, the people's heart yearneth for those things which tend to elevate their æsthetics, and the Aztec fetches them every time.

This is also the season when the youthful Arab procureth a brick, and also an old hat; and he placeth the brick in the highway, and the hat upon the brick, that the unwary passer-by may kick at the hat, and thereby stub his toe against the brick, and cry out, and curse the day of his birth. And when he hath done this, he chuckleth merrily to himself, and sayeth: "ahi! aha!" and retireth to a secret corner, where he findeth a policeman, of a kind who hath been there, waiting for him. And the policeman taketh him in.—*Puck.*

Origin of Names of English Towns.—Selby, some twelve miles distant from the city of York, derived its name from the following incident: Tradition says, once upon a time a certain monarch of the British Isles was sailing down the river Ouse, and, as the barge neared a small hamlet, the steersman inquired of his Majesty if he wished to land. "No," replied the King, "sail by." Hence the name Selby.

Sheffield derives its name partly from the river Sheaf and from the numerous fields of luxuriant wheat which formerly grew where the town now stands. Sheffield is well known by its world-wide celebrated cutlery, and also as the place where that unfortunate Queen, Mary Queen of Scots, was confined prior to her execution by Elizabeth. At that time Sheffield possessed a large stone castle with walls four or five feet thick. The good Mary was immured in a dreary cell for a long period of time by her brutal cousin, Elizabeth.

Otterclife obtained its name from the fact that otters were once very numerous, as also from steep cliffs in the vicinity of the village. The first steel ever converted was manufactured at this place.

Liverpool, noted for its stupendous docks some three miles in length, got the name from a number of pools of water where butchers were in the habit of throwing the entrails of slaughtered animals.

The Young Heir.—She had invited him to stop to supper and he was trying to appear easy and unconcerned, while she was on her prettiest behavior.

"Have you used the sugar, John?" inquired the mother, in a winning manner.

"John don't want no sugar," ejaculated the young heir, abruptly.

"Why not?" inquired the father, curiously, while John, in his surprise, swallowed a bit of toasted crust, and nearly cut his throat open.

"Cos he don't," explained the heir, in an artful manner. "I heard him tell Mary last night—"

"You keep still," interrupted Mary, in an hysterical manner, while the young man caught his breath in dismay.

"I heard him say," persisted the heir, with dreadful eagerness, "that she was so sweet he shouldn't never use no more sugar any more—an' then he kissed her, an' I said I'd tell an'—"

The young heir was lifted out of the room by his ear, and the supper was finished in moody silence.

It is curious that some learned dunces, because they can write nonsense in dead languages, think themselves better than men who can talk sense in living ones.

Potatoes were first introduced in Ireland in 1586.

National Holidays.

A LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

In a recent conversation with you I expressed regrets to have seen, year after year, diminished and diminishing interest in our national holidays. For three-quarters of a century Fourth of July was celebrated in the enthusiastic spirit of the letter written by John Adams on the day that the Declaration of Independence was signed. That glorious anniversary warmed the hearts and stimulated the patriotism of the whole people. But this interest has been gradually subsiding, until these anniversaries are "more honored in the breach than the observance."

Until within a few years it was the custom of city and village newspapers to republish on the morning or during the week of the Fourth of July the Declaration of Independence, to which most of them appended the letter of John Adams, in which he predicted that the day would be celebrated by firing of cannon, military parades, fireworks and illuminations, by all succeeding generations. In like manner, on the 22d of February, Washington's farewell address was reproduced.

It was my own habit during a half century of active journalism to republish annually these stirring appeals to the better and nobler sentiments and sympathy of the American people. I had another habit which might very properly and usefully be observed. This was to republish every ten or twelve years articles which, from their historical interest, their eloquence, or from their poetic beauty, were sure to attract general attention and excite general admiration. These articles would go the newspaper rounds, and were read not only with interest by such as had never before met with them, but proved fresh and grateful to such as had seen them before. I think your readers will thank you for now publishing one of these articles. It is, as will be seen, a very beautiful description of the person, manner, habits, appearance, miracles, and character of our Savior. This account is peculiarly valuable in not only coming from a contemporary, but from one high in authority:

THE SAVIOR.

Description of Jesus by Publius Lentulus, President of Judea in the reign of Tiberius Cæsar.

There lives, at this time, in Judea a man of singular virtue, whose name is Jesus Christ, whom the barbarians esteem as a prophet, but his followers love and adore him as the offspring of the immortal God. He calls back the dead from their graves, and heals all sorts of diseases with a word or touch. He is a tall man, and well-shaped; of an amiable and reverend aspect; his hair of a color that can hardly be matched, falling into graceful curls, waving about, and parted on the crown of the head, running as a stream to the front after the fashion of the Nazarites, his forehead high, large and imposing; his cheeks without spot or wrinkle, beautiful with a lovely red; his nose and mouth formed with exquisite symmetry, his beard thick, and of a color suitable to his hair, reaching below his chin, and parting in the middle like a fork, his eyes bright blue, clear and serene; looks innocent, dignified, manly and mature; in proportion of body, most perfect and captivating; his hands and arms most delectable to behold. He rebukes with majesty, counsels with mildness, his whole address, whether in word or deed, being eloquent and grave. No man has ever seen him laugh, yet his manners are exceedingly pleasant; but he has wept frequently in the presence of men. He is temperate, modest and wise; a man, for his extraordinary beauty and divine perfections, surpassing the children of men in every sense.

The Savior is so seldom recognized in profane history that this confirmatory contribution to his perfections is especially valuable.

T. W.

The Phonograph.—Edison and his phonograph amused a lazy crowd at the capitol. The instrument howled, "There was a little girl with a curl on her forehead," etc., to the great delight of those who had never heard this classic bit. It coughed, sneezed, or sang, at the will of the operator. Members turned pale at the sight of the terrible machine that has come crowding into their field of talking. They saw visions of a congress of phonographs rattling off the sentiments of their districts from prepared strips on tin-foil. It looked to them like witchcraft. Senator Beck, of Kentucky, said it was all a humbug. Said he: "The operator is making game of us. He is a ventriloquist." "Try the machine yourself," said the operator. Beck pushed the operator back and walked hastily to the machine. He thought a moment, and then his eyes twinkled as he howled into the machine: "You are an arrant humbug, and you know it." The machine was reversed and the crank turned energetically, bawling in reply: "You are an arrant humbug and you know it." The crowded room burst into a yell of laughter and applause as Beck threw up his hands and said: "I am satisfied." Sam Cox recited "To be or not to be," and the phonograph repeated it after him. During the afternoon members crowded about the phonograph like a pack of school-boys. This evening the strips of tin-foil bearing vocal impressions circulated more freely than the dollar of our daddies.—*Chicago Times.*

Can the Dead Win at Cards?—A very curious law case came recently before a German court, arising from the following circumstances: A gentleman sat at a faro-table in the town of Koethen, in Saxony, playing with the usual attention and silence. Several plays were made, and the cards which the gentleman continued unchangedly to keep forward won repeatedly. The gold pushed toward the winner by the croupier, however was not drawn by him, and, after several more accumulations had made the pile inconveniently large, the keeper of the bank rather angrily requested the fortunate man to take in his money. With his eye fixed on the cards, the player took no notice of the request. "Draw in your gold!" was again uttered by several round the table. No answer. "Monsieur, you incommode the other players!" said the croupier. The same motionless silence. A person sitting next the offender took hold of his hand. The winner was dead. As the body was being removed the croupier drew back the money he had shoved toward the dead player, alleging that the game based upon reciprocal engagements could not exist between the dead and the living. The heirs of the defunct presented themselves the day after, declaring that the winner had regularly commenced the game. The question was carried before the tribunal of Koethen, and will probably depend upon the evidence as to the point of time when the player ceased to live.

Mark Twain's Latest.

But—as I was about to remark—cast your eye abroad, sir, for one pregnant movement over the vista which looms before you in the mighty domain of intellectual progression and contemplate the awe-compelling theory of the descent of man! Development, sir! Development! Natural selection! Correlation of the sexes! Spontaneous combustion!—what gulfs and whirlwinds of intellectual stimulus these magic words fling upon the burning canvas of the material universe of soul! Across the chasm of the ages we take the oyster by the hand and call him brother; and back, and still further back, we go, and breathe the germ we cannot see, and know, in him our truer Adam. And as we stand, dazed, transfixed, exalted, and gaze down the long procession of life marking how steadily, how symmetrically we have ascended, step by step, to our sublime estate and dignity of humanity—out of one lovely form into a little higher and a little higher forms—adding grace after grace, and function after function, with each and every change—developing from tadpoles into frogs, frogs into fishes, fishes into birds, birds into reptiles, reptiles into Russians—I beg a million pardons, sirs and gentlemen—it was a wholly innocent slip of the tongue, and due only to the excitement of debate—for far be it from me, upon such an occasion as this, to cast a seeming slur upon a great nation with which we are at peace—a great and noble and Christian nation—whom God expand!

But, as I was about to remark, I maintain—and nothing can ever drive me from that position—that the contributions of the nineteenth century to science and the industrial arts are—are—but of course they are. There is no need to dwell upon that. You look at it yourself. Look at steam? Look at the steamboat, look at the railway, look at the steamship! Look at the telegraph, which enables you to flash your thoughts from world to world, ignoring intervening seas. Look at the telephone, which enables you to speak into affection's remote ear the word that cheers, and into the ear of the foe the opinion which you ought not to risk at shorter range. Look at the sewing machine, look at the fog horn, look at the bell-punch, look at the book-agent. And, more than all, a thousand times, look at the last and greatest, the ærophone, which will enable Moody and Sankey to stand on the tallest summit of the Rocky mountains and deliver their messages to listening America!—and necessarily it will annul and do away with the pernicious custom of taking up a collection.

But, as I was about to remark, it has always seemed to me—that is, of course, since I reached a reasoning age—that this much agitated question of future rewards and punishments was one upon which honest and sincere differences of opinion might exist; one individual, with more or less justice, leaning to the radical side of it, whilst another individual, with apparently equal justice, but with infinitely more common sense, more intelligence, more justification, leans to a bitter and remorseless detestation of the pitiless prince of perdition—a slip of the tongue, I do sincerely assure you—I beg you to let me withdraw that unintentional slur upon the character of that great and excellent personage with whom and whose country we are upon the closest and warmest terms, and who—it is no use, sir, I wil sit down; I don't seem to have any knack at a diplomatic speech. I have probably compromised the country enough for the present. Nonsense aside, sir, I am most sincerely glad to assist at this public expression of appreciation of Mr. Taylor's character, scholarship and distinguished literary service. I am sure he was not merely one of the fittest men we had for the place, but the fittest. In so honoring him, our country has conspicuously honored itself.

Things to be Avoided.

There are many ways in which we can annoy our friends without intending to do so. A few of these are easily stated. Never call upon people out of season—in business hours. Idle persons are apt to have too little consideration for those who are busy. Call upon business people on business in business hours, but not for a long friendly chat on matters and things in general. Call upon your neighbors in their homes at such hours as they will be prepared to receive you, and not before they are down stairs in the morning, or while they are at dinner, or just as they are going to bed. Never stop people upon the street, if they appear to be in a hurry, and buttonhole them for ten or twenty minutes. Neither is it good taste, when you see two persons engaged in earnest talk, to step in and enter upon miscellaneous conversation. A man's ordinary instincts ought to know at once when his company is desired and when it is a nuisance. It is also a great impertinence to strike in with something entirely foreign to the subject when one is in the midst of a story or a statement, or an argument, and to persist in talking about "this, that, and everything" to one who is trying to read the morning paper, or a book, or anything else. Whenever a man is so absorbed that he does not care to reply to what you say, it is time to stop talking. There are a legion of other annoyances, equally trying: Carelessness in keeping appointments; keeping other people waiting your own convenience; coming in late to church, or the concert, or the lecture, and always in creaking boots; delay in answering important letters; borrowing new books from the owner before he has time to read them, and returning the same at a late date, perhaps never; scribbling foolish comments on the margin; always depending upon a neighbor for a sight of the daily or weekly paper when you are as well able to pay for it as he is; learning to play on musical instruments in the full hearing of sensitive and nervous people. But we may as well stop here. From your own experience you can complete the list.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Lively Boys.—The boys are doing a lively business these days. In Berks county, Pa., the other day, a party of school-boys tried bumping heads "to see which was hardest." But they only learned which was softest, and he died the night of the experiment. In Madison, Ind., where the town was excited over the expected hanging of a murderer, a party of boys at play tried one of their number for murder, found him guilty, and hung him to a door-knob. He died the next day. Then in Frankfort, the same State, a man was found drunk by a lot of boys. They tied his hands behind him, threw him into a creek, broke two of his ribs, jumped on him, and left him in such a state that he cannot get well. It has been a bad winter for skating, drowning, and double-ripper catastrophism; but the American boy finds mischief still for idle hands to do.

The Domestic Sphinx.

Compared to a cat, a dog is very simple and transparent creature. Sometimes, indeed, he is guilty of acts of deception and hypocrisy, but they are crude and ingenuous compared to the unfathomable wiles of a cat. Mr. North's dog, for instance, who ate the pigeon out of the pie and stuffed up the hole with Mr. North's ink-sponge, was not an adept in the art of theft; and a fox-terrier with whom the present writer enjoys the intimacy of a common household has disgraced herself this last week by what was, to all intents and purposes, a lie, when a little more astuteness would have shown her the futility of falsehood in the face of an *alibi*. She had been tearing up paper and strewing it about the floor, with fine literary freedom, when the servant whose duty it was to clean the carpet asked her, with magisterial severity, "*Who* tore those letters?" The culprit looked at first terribly abashed, and hung her head and tail in expectation of chastisement, till her mistress, as a trial, observed, "I wonder did Gyp do it?" (Gyp being the offender's usual companion and fellow-sinner, but as it chanced, two hundred miles off at the moment.) Instantly the perfidious little wretch perceived a way of escape from the penalty of her own misdeeds, by throwing the blame on her friend, and looking up briskly, shook her tail frantically, and almost nodded, "You are right. It was that wicked Gyp! As for me, I am quite incapable of touching a piece of paper."

It is as useless for a dog to attempt these deceptions as for a good honest Englishman to profit by the counsels of Macchiavelli. But the case is quite different with a cat. She is a domestic Sphinx—whose countenance is solemn as that of her stony prototype who has gazed for sixty centuries over the field of death at Ghiza, and whose tail is not, as George Eliot describes the tail of a dog, a "vehicle for the emotions," and never betrays her, except in the case of leonine rage. No philosopher, we are persuaded, ever yet got to the bottom of a cat's mind. No one fathoms her implacable resentments, her deep, unspoken suspicions of her enemies, or her unalterable confidence and gratitude towards her friends. Few people attempt to study her; she is rarely even given a name, but is spoken of, like a poor workhouse orphan, by her surname, "The Cat"—or in the vocative, "Puss"—and treated a little better by one, a little worse by another, but rarely watched with any attention or sympathy, such as many of us bestow on our dogs. Yet there must be something really profound in a cat's feelings, since there are numberless instances on record where they have perished and died for grief at the loss of their masters or mistresses; and the following, which occurred last week, affords touching proof of a sentiment still more rare in any animal — pure friendship. A correspondent writes to us:

"Colonel C——'s little black-and-tan pet dog 'Flo' died last Monday morning about three o'clock. He had had her many years, and she had long had an internal complaint. She was a dear little affectionate, intelligent creature, and had always been treated as kindly as a child. He buried her in his garden, and over her little grave the housekeeper's children shed many tears. Yesterday I heard from him as follows: Another of my domestic pets was an old black cat which came to me a kitten years ago, a few weeks before I brought 'Flo' from Oxford. They grew up together, and were very fond of each other, eating from the same plate and drinking from the same glass. I have often seen them stand side by side before my fire, and occasionally put their mouths together, as though they were absolutely kissing. Well, the poor old cat seemed very miserable all day yesterday (that is, Monday, the day on which 'Flo' had died early in the morning), and we could not induce her to eat. She could not be found last night when the house was closed, but as this occasionally happened, not much was thought of it. This morning she was found stiff and cold, stretched out by the side of 'Flo's' grave! I could not have believed it, if I had not seen it with my own eyes. Whether it is only a coincidence, I will not pretend to say, but I would rather believe that the poor animal died from grief at the loss of her old friend. But if so, how did she know that 'Flo' was dead? Such a fact as this leads to strange thoughts, or what would be called strange, by those who can see in these creatures 'only a dog' or 'only a cat.'"

When we reflect on the amount of thought and tenderness of sentiment which this story reveals, does it not seem as if, in our usual treatment of cats, we must be stupidly ignoring something very wonderful and beautiful, close beside us all day long?

A more painful impression is the remembrance that on creatures like this have been heaped for ages back every sort of cruel treatment by thoughtless people—by brutal boys, or wretches like the one convicted last week of skinning a cat alive; and last and worst of all, by vivisectors, of whom one in London avowed to the Royal Commission that he had destroyed *ninety* poor animals in one series of painful experiments. Mere carelessness causes annually at the end of every London season the misery of multitudes of cats, left to starve when the owners of their homes go out of town. As a cat has proverbially "nine lives," and survives the most terrible hardships, the sufferings of many of them from this cause must be shockingly prolonged. A friend has described to us the case of a poor puss which, in its starvation, poked its head through the bars of a cellar window, and being unable to withdraw it, remained in the trap for many days and nights, of course without food or water. At last somebody took heed of its moans, and a blacksmith was sent for to loosen the bars. The cat obviously comprehended perfectly what was being done for her relief, and when at last set free literally leaped on the neck of a friendly cook, and expressed her gratitude and joy by such demonstrations as fairly drew tears from the witnesses of the little scene.—*London Spectator*.

CONGRESS is asked to remit the duty on the bells of St. Michael's Church, of Charleston, S. C. These chimes possess a real historical interest, having been placed in the belfry 125 years ago. In 1770 they were seized and carried to England, but at the end of the Revolutionary War were returned. In 1863, when the Federals besieged Charleston, the bells were removed to Columbia, but were afterwards injured during the conflagration of that city. They were recently sent to England to be recast, and now are again sending forth their familiar notes to the people of Charleston.

The Rates of Postage.

Postal cards, 1 cent each, go without further charge to all parts of the United States and Canada; with an additional 1-cent stamp they go to all parts of Europe.

All letters, to all parts of the United States and Canada, 3 cents per half-ounce.

Local, or "drop" letters, that is, for the city or town where deposited, 2 cents if delivered by carriers, and 1 cent where there is no carrier system.

Newspapers, daily, semi-weekly, tri-weekly and weeklies, regularly issued and sent to regular subscribers, 2 cents per pound, payable at the office of publication; newspapers and magazines published less frequently than once a week, 3 cents per pound.

Transient newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, books (printed), calendars, catalogues, corrected proofs, handbills, maps (lithographed or engraved), music (printed sheet), posters, proof sheets and prospectuses, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Single copies of the *Courier-Journal*, weighing less than two ounces, the postage upon irregular numbers is 1 cent each. All other miscellaneous matter, including unsealed circulars, blank books, manuscripts, photographs, etc., and also seeds, cuttings, bulbs and roots, and merchandise not exceeding four pounds in weight, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

The following are the postal rates with Europe. The rates for letters are for the half-ounce or fraction thereof, and those for newspapers for four ounces or fraction thereof:

To Great Britain and Ireland, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; France, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Spain, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; all parts of Germany, including Austria, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Denmark, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Switzerland, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Italy, letters 5 cents, newspapers, 2 cents; Russia, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Norway, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Sweden, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Turkey, European and Asiatic, letters 5 cents, newspapers, 2 cents; Egypt, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents.

For Asiatic countries, the half-ounce limit for letters, and the four ounces for newspapers, still holding good, the rates are:

To Austria, letters, via San Francisco (except to New South Wales) 4 cents, via Southampton 15 cents, via Brindisi 19 cents, newspapers, via San Francisco 2 cents, via Southampton 4 cents, via Brindisi 6 cents; China, letters, via San Francisco 10 cents, via Southampton, 15 cents, via Brindisi 19 cents, newspapers 2, 4 and 6 cents, by the respective routes; British India, Italian mail, letters 10 cents, newspapers 4 cents; Japan, letters, via San Francisco 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents.

The Canadian Indian.

Between the Canada Indians and our own there is all the difference between wild and tame, besides the vast disparity of numbers. When the Continent was first colonized by the French and English, two distinct lines of policy were observed in dealing with the Indians. The French colonists were more adaptable than the English, and less proud and exacting. They made but little show of taking hold of the country. They came as missionaries and traders, and gave their forts the appearance of temporary lodgments. They entered immediately upon trade in the principal article the Indians could offer in traffic—furs and peltry. To profit by this article of trade it was necessary to preserve the Indians in the country, with as little change of habits and pursuits as possible, and maintain at least the friendship of trade. Trading-posts were rapidly established, which became the points of contact between the colonists and Indians; and the settlements of Quebec and Montreal were scarcely begun before the whole extent of Canada was dotted with trading-posts, from Belle Isle to Lake Superior, where Frenchmen, attached to the posts as factors, clerks, laborers, and voyagers, lived from year to year. These posts became the homes of the Indians and traders, and points of settlement, where a semi-civilization was established; and the French mind, led by the zealous missionaries who always accompained the traders, moulded the civilization and religion after the French idea. The short term of a generation sufficed to establish a race of half-breeds, of no mean proportion to the native population, born to the use of a common language and common faith with the colonists, and trained to a civilization advanced to the requirements of their condition, who naturally yielded fealty to the colony and loyalty to France. They were adapted to the country as it was, and did not require it to be changed for their accommodation; while they constituted a link between the new and the old race, and a natural bond of peace. This, too, was an open and safe field for missionary operations, where the ever-zealous Jesuits did not fail to sow seed that has taken deep root and spread far beyond this race.—*Atlantic Monthly*.

THE phonograph, which opens up an entirely new vista in the field of science, is now an established success, and already multitudinous means of application to the practical uses of life are being suggested. Prof. Arnold, of the University of the City of New York, in his lecture at Chickering Hall last week, gave a description of the celebrated talking machine constructed by Prof. Faber, of Vienna, which was simply a reproduction of the natural organs—the machine having a throat, an india-rubber tongue and lips, which had to be changed to suit different classes of sounds, and all the vocal organs as near as possible. The phonograph is constructed upon entirely different principles, and is far simpler and more available. One of its singularities is that the speed with which the apparatus is turned determines the pitch of the voice. If turned very slowly a soprano voice becomes a deep bass; if very fast the bass vibrations are printed very near together and, reproduced, gives us a piping treble. Therefore, to obtain a uniformity of speed the employment of clock-work has been suggested. What an invention for lovers! Now the unconsciously prophetic words, "Thou art so near and yet so far," may be practically verified. Would it not be well, also, for married lovers to record their courtship and honeymoon prattle for future reference? No need of being any longer afraid of burglars; one may fire off a gun at the phonograph, and in the dead hour of night that useful machine would "fire off" at the burglars. Also it introduces new material for intrigue, more striking and available than forgery or ventriloquism or any of the threadbare agents used by novelists heretofore.—*Courier-Journal*.

American Traits.

Rev. R. W. Dale, an English preacher and lecturer, who spent several months last year in this country delivering in the time a course of lectures before the Yale Theological School, is writing his "Impressions of America." He states, as one of the results of his visit, that he was convinced that some of the representations of the American people which have become popular in England are gross and slanderous libels. We quote a few paragraphs from his first paper in the "Nineteenth Century:"—"It is true, no doubt, that the kind of respect which the people in an English agricultural village sometimes show to their pastors and masters is not to be found, as far as I know, in the United States. The little girls do not draw up against the wall and make a respectful courtesy to every well-dressed stranger they meet. If you say 'good morning' to a man you happen to pass in the rural parts of England, and who looks like a prosperous agricultural laborer, but who is, probably, the owner of a farm of eighty or a hundred acres, he will not feel so honored by your condescension as to stand still and pull the front lock of his hair; he may even stride on with a grunt which is hardly courteous. The servants or 'helps' have not exactly the manners of servants in England. I always found them respectful and attentive, but there is a certain something with which we are familiar on this side of the Atlantic that is absent. It is quite clear that they do not suppose that their master and their master's guests belong to a superior race.

"I came to the conclusion—to me a very unexpected one—that the Americans are a reserved people. They are not eager to talk to you about their own affairs. Manufacturers, except when I asked them, did not tell me how many men they employed. Merchants were not anxious to impress me with the magnitude of their business transactions. Nor, indeed, did I find that the strangers I met were very anxious, or, indeed, very willing to talk at all. I often found it hard to discover whether the people I was traveling with approved of Mr. Hayes' Southern policy or not, or even whether they belonged to the Republican or the Democratic party. When I was fortunate enough to find a man with a cigar in his mouth standing on the platform of a Pullman car, I could sometimes make him more communicative; and, occasionally, under these conditions I learned a great deal about the country. But, as a rule, strangers opened slowly and shyly. Nor was this because I was an Englishman. I used to watch the people in railway carriages—a dozen or twenty in a Pullman drawingroom car, forty or fifty in an ordinary car—and if they did not know each other, they would travel together all day without exchanging half-a-dozen words.

"I think that the manners of the people I saw in Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York, though quiet, were freer and more cordial than the manners of the people I saw in New England. There was less restraint upon the expression of kindly feeling, in words of tone and bearing. The New Englander is apt to keep his heart where he keeps the furnace which heats his house — underground. . . . And so, though Americans, especially New Englanders, are not demonstrative, a stranger soon discovers that they are among the kindest people in the world. There are no limits to their kindness. They find out what their guest would like to see and to do, and spare themselves no thought or trouble to gratify him. Their hospitality is of the best sort; they do not force a stranger to visit the places which they themselves may think most interesting and attractive; they consult his tastes, and place themselves absolutely at his disposal.

"To an English traveler the scare which the Americans received last autumn from the railway disturbances is very surprising. I talked with many grave and wise men who had studied the political and social history both of America and Europe—who imagined that the Pittsburg riots were an outburst of the spirit of communism, and that they indicated the existence of a serious conspiracy against the institution of private property, and against the whole social order of the country. The strikes were no doubt very annoying. They showed that some of the economical and social troubles from which the old countries of Europe have suffered will have to be faced in America. Perhaps, too, they showed that the present means for repressing popular disturbances are inadequate. But that the strikes were the result of a deep and general hostility against the present social organization of America, that they were the premature explosion of forces which threaten America with a social revolution, appeared to me to be one of the wildest and grotesque fancies which ever found a lodgment in the brains of reasonable men.

"It is possible for a nation with republican institutions to be intensely conservative, and it is possible for a nation with monarchical institutions to be earnestly liberal. I do not say that, on the whole, America is more conservative than England, but there is a strength of conservative sentiment in America which some English statesmen would be very glad to transfer to this country."

PERPETUAL MOTION ACCOMPLISHED.—A magnetic clock, invented by Daniel Drawbaugh, of Milltown, Cumberland county, Pa., is sufficiently remarkable to be worth description. The magnetism of the earth, an inexhaustible source of power, is made to oscillate the pendulum; and the simplicity of all the works gives an assurance of the least possible friction. At a certain point the movement of the pendulum itself shuts off magnetic connection with the earth, and at another point restores the connection, thus securing the conditions necessary to produce its oscillations. The works are so ingenious and simple that it is no wild assertion to make that, were it not for the unavoidable wearing out caused by even the smallest amount of friction, the clock would run as long as the solid earth endures. This clock is hung against a board partition, with all the works exposed, subject to the jarrings of machinery and obstructions from dust settling upon it, yet since March 1, 1877, it has been running continuously and uniformly, with only slight reported variations, as tested by transit observations at noon.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

AN exchange says: "It is written that 'Truth lies at the bottom of a well.' We have often verified this by looking down into a well and seeing Truth's honest countenance in the smooth water."

TEXAS JACK is going to guide a party of Englishmen during a three months' hunting trip to the Yellowstone. The party will visit the scene of the Custer massacre.

Catching Elephants.

In February, 1819, about 3,000 persons were assembled in a place of rendezvous on the skirts of a jungle in India, in order to catch elephants. The haunts of several having been ascertained, a line of circumvallation was formed by the people, who were provided with firearms, tom-toms, etc. The line extended for several miles; each reached a chain of hills, the passes through which had been previously stopped and guarded by parties of match-lock men. The object of this line was to drive the elephants toward a particularly narrow place surrounded with steep hills, and in which there was abundance of food and water for several days. This, however, was not an easy task, as the elephants frequently attempted to force the lines and get off to Eastward; but the line gradually closed on them, and after halting every night, and keeping up large fires, after ten days' labor they succeeded in driving them into the preserve, where they were surrounded and kept for several days.

In the meantime, at the debouche of this pass, several hundred people were busily employed digging a deep ditch, enclosing about a quarter of a mile of ground, leaving only the space of a few yards untouched as an entrance. On the outside of the ditch a matting of branches was placed, to give it a formidable and impassable appearance, and green bushes were placed at the entrance, to give it as much as possible the appearance of a jungle.

When all this was completed the people were removed from that place, and those at the other end commenced firing and shouting, and making as much noise as possible with drums and horns, which so intimidated the elephants that they made the best of their way to the opposite end; and the people following close, with the assistance of a few rockets, drove them straight into the enclosure, where the remaining part was dug away and the ditch completed. People were immediately posted round outside the ditch, armed with long spears and match-locks, to repel any attempt the elephants might make to cross it.

Next day eight tame elephants were introduced into the enclosure; the mahouts couched close on their necks, covered with dark cloths. The object of the tame ones was to separate one of the wild ones from the herd and mob him. When this was accomplished, four mahouts, whose profession is to catch elephants, crept between the legs of the tame ones, and having fastened strong ropes to the legs of the wild fellow, secured him to the nearest tree. The mahouts then retired toward the ditch, and the tame elephants, leaving the captive to his struggles, went after others. In this way twenty-three elephants were captured in six days without the parties engaged meeting with the slightest accident, to the great amusement of the spectators, who, perched on trees overhanging the enclosure, witnessed the sport without sharing in the danger.

The sagacity of the tame elephants, the address and courage of the mahouts in approaching the wild ones, the anxious moments which passed from the cast of the first rope until the last band was tied, the rage of the animals on finding themselves entrapped, and their astonishing exertions to get free, afforded altogether a scene of no ordinary novelty and interest.

Will Water Burn?

At last, "the man who can set the river afire" has arisen—in the East, of course; though he is a Western man. James Winter, who has charge of the engine in the Cosmopolitan Hotel, New York, professes to have discovered a method for producing illuminating gas from pure water, at a trifling cost. He was experimenting on a water-meter which was to be a great improvement over those now used for measuring the consumption of gas, when he made the discovery. The machine is described as consisting of two iron boxes, one containing water to be pumped into the other. What is inside this latter box, through which the oxygen and hydrogen gases are released, is not yet revealed, save to a few capitalists who propose to assist Mr. Winter in perfecting his discovery. The machinery is said to be very simple; no electricity or chemicals are used, and the light produced is described as very brilliant. Once "the little box" exploded, and the experimenter came very near being blown to pieces. This forcable indication of a motive power similar to the Keely delusion raised a few doubts in the minds of the investigators; but those interested are fully satisfied that there is no fraud about it. As soon as a large machine can be built the company propose to give an open exhibition. The scientific men who have not examined into the matter are inclined to be skeptical. "You can't burn water, because it has already been burnt," says one. "Water is the product of the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen gases. This is the thousandth time that somebody has come forward with the assertion that he could manufacture illuminating gas from water. I don't say that our Brooklyn friend hasn't done it; I say merely that if he has he has done a remarkable thing, and appears in a corner of the horizon that is bright with conspicuous failures."

REGARD FOR OTHERS.—Politeness has been defined as being a regard for the comfort of others. The man who goes to his room in a hotel stamping and talking through the corridor, slamming his door, and flinging his boots down heavily upon the floor, is merely brutally selfish. He is not aware that he owes duties to other people who will be affected by his conduct. He does not think that he rudely awakens some one to whom sleep is indispensable, and whom he had no right to disturb. The well-bred man or woman never complains of bodily ills. They bear toothaches in silence, and do not assume that strangers are interested in their digestion. A well woman keeps her children quiet, and does not assume that all her fellow travelers must share her fondness for them. If Mrs. P——, with a vivid sense of Mr. P.——'s peculiarities and of her fine equipage, could only once know how supremely unimportant any individual is, how well the world fared before Mr. P—— arrived, and how unshocked the universe will be by his departure, she would be a modest and well-mannered woman. That knowledge would, indeed, be a general corrective of manners. A certain kind of personal conceit frequently induces bad manners.

MORE North America honesty: "A man and his wife went to Kansas to settle. To enable them to pre-empt two quarter sections of land they were divorced; each pre-empted a claim, and as soon as their claims were made good they were remarried, thus obtaining 320 acres of land.

Humorous.

WHEN a Virginia gentleman asks another to drink, he blandly says, "Shall we give the public debt a lift?" and they lift.

A NEGRO teamster in Nashville declares that he must either give up driving mules or withdraw from the church, the two positions being incompatible.

A LADY asked her grocer to give her a trade dollar for a greenback, saying she was collecting coins, and at the same time requested him to "save a silver bill for her as soon as they came out." Who says ladies don't read the papers?

GOT THEM THERE.—"I've got a dog at home that can walk five miles on his hind-legs."

"Oh, come now, draw it mild."

"Yes, he can! Did you ever see a dog that couldn't? Of course he uses his fore-legs as well."

CALINO has the misfortune to lose his wife. He orders to be engraved upon her tombstone the single word "Regrets." "Why," said the stone-cutter to him, "do you not say eternal regrets?" "Can't do it," said Calino; "I only rent the lot in the grave-yard for five years."

SAID the great Napoleon.—"A journalist! That means a grumbler; a censurer; a giver of advice; a regent of sovereigns; a tutor of nations! Four hostile newspapers are more to be dreaded than a hundred thousand bayonets!" Depending, maybe, on the calibre of the newspapers.

"WHAT does 'transatlantic' mean, mamma?"

"Across the Atlantic, child. Hold your tongue, and ask no more questions."

"Then does 'transparent' mean a cross, mamma?"

(Has to forfeit her slate and stand in the corner.)

HARD LABOR.—Parish Lady: "We cannot give help unless we know more about you. Where do you live?"

Girl: "At home, mem."

P. L.: "What's your father?"

Girl: "A working-man, mem."

P. L.: "Where does he work?"

Girl: "He don't do no *work*, mem; please, he's on strike."

VERY LIKELY.—Scene: Public-house in Edinburgh. Enter two customers.

First customer (to landlord:) "Do you keep the same good old sort of Scotch whisky that was kept by your father?"

Landlord: "The same sort."

Second customer: "You may keep it, but you don't sell it."

AN autioneer was selling a lot of land for agricultural purposes. "Gentlemen," said he, "this is the most delightful land. It is the easiest land to cultivate in the country—it's so light, so very light. Mr. Parker here will corroborate my statement; he owns the next patch, and he will tell you how easily it is worked."

"Yes, gentlemen," said Mr. Parker, "it is easy to work it, but it is a plaguy sight easier to gather the crops."

Y. M. C. A.—"You are a nice member of the Young Men's Christian Association," said an irate collector to an exasperating debtor, "to make me call a dozen times for this little bill."

"Young Men's Christian?" said the impecunious one; "I ain't any Young Men's Christian."

"Wot do you hev 'Y. M. C. A.' stuck up there for, then?" said the collector, pointing to the heading of a circular posted up on the desk.

"Oh, haven't you seen that before?" replied the debtor. "I got tired of disappointing so many of you fellers. Most of 'em know when they see the sign that it means 'You May Call Again.' Got that idea from Hon. Bardwell Slote;" and he filled up the last unoccupied corner of the blotting-pad with his signature as the collector slammed the door.

THE recent launch of the *City of Para*, the second steamer of the new American line to Brazil, was an interesting event, which brought to Chester, Pennsylvania, a large concourse of distinguished visitors. A short time previous a companion steamer, the *City of Rio de Janeiro*, was launched from the same shipyard of Mr. John Roach & Sons, by whose enterprise this Brazillian line has been established, which promises to be of great importance and advantage to our country. Brazil, with a territory of something like 4,000,000 square miles, produces an abundance of coffee, sugar, rubber, valuable woods and many other articles which *our* country needs as well as other countries. Last year the Brazillian exports amounted to $107,000,000, of which the United States purchased about one-half. But we have agricultural and mechanical implements, as well as various manufactured goods, which Brazil wants, yet last year our exports to that country were only about $7,000,000. This is due to the fact that the United States has been the only great nation without direct communication with Brazil—England, France, Germany, Spain and Italy all having lines of steamers, affording opportunity for manufacturers to ship to Brazil. Moreover, by a contract which has existed between England and the Brazillian Empire, the mails from Rio de Janeiro were brought to New York by English steamers on their way to Liverpool, and mail communications from the United States went first to Liverpool, and by that indirect way to their destination in South America, at great expense of time and postage. Many of our exports were also sent in the same roundabout way. Of course such arrangements greatly restricted all business between our country and Brazil, although both nations desired freer intercourse. The English mail contract expired about a year ago, and last November an agreement was made by the Brazillian Government with John Roach & Sons for carrying the mails in first-class steamers for ten years, commencing on May 1, 1878. Thus a new market, practically, is opened to the United States, into which our surplus of manufactured goods may overflow easily and advantageously.

THE sale of drink to minors has engaged the attention of the active Christians of Chicago, and a society to prevent such sale has been formed. On Monday, March 25th, the subject was most earnestly dicussed by the Methodist Ministers' Meeting of that city. Dr. Reynolds, the temperance lecturer, during his stay in Chicago, has given much attention to this illicit business, with good effect.

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Watchmaker and Jeweler,
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SUNDRIES.—Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Headed Walking Canes, etc.

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CLOCKS.—From the plainest to the finest French pendules.

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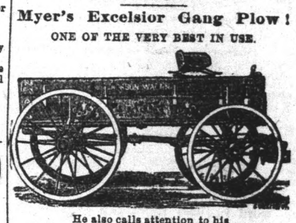
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This fence was invented by Mr. Howe, who resides in Woodland, and Patented in December, 1876. It is well known in this country as being superior to any that has ever been used here, and it is also
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!

Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.

It Cannot be Blown Over by the Wind

Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it locks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.

For references apply to any of the principal Farmers of Yolo County, or address me at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.

Manufactured at Newton & Co's Lumber Yard,
Woodland, and at N. L. DREW'S YARD, in Sacramento.
fe15w **D. H. HOWE, Proprietor.**

The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND. CAL:
Thursday, May 16th, 1878.

Democratic Co. Convention and Primaries.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee held at the Court house in Woodland on Saturday, May 4th, 1878, all members present except J. D. Lawson, the following resolutions were passed.

That a County Convention shall be, and is hereby called to meet at the Court House, Woodland, MAY 20TH, 1878, to take action, and nominate candidates for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. To elect a Committee to act jointly with a similar Committee from Solano county to select the joint Delegate for Yolo and Solano.

Also to elect Delegates to the State Convention to be held at Sacramento, May 22, and to transact such other business as shall properly come before the Convention.

The Primaries shall be held in the several precincts, at the usual places of holding elections, on SATURDAY, MAY EIGHTEENTH, 1878, between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock P.M., and the manner of selecting the Delegates shall be determined by the people in their primary capacity.

That whilst we believe that property interests of every description should be fairly represented in the Constitutional Convention, we are unalterably opposed to its control by corporations or their hirelings, and to that end reaffirm that cardinal principle of government established by our fathers, that legislation should be directed so as to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

That we are, as we ever have been, opposed to the encroachment of capital upon the rights of the people.

There shall be no privileged class.

There shall be no State Banks authorized to issue paper to circulate as money.

The circulating medium, whether paper or metal, shall be issued by the general Government and made a full legal tender for all debts, duties and taxes in the United States at its stamped value.

The State has the Constitutional right to regulate and control all private corporations, and to regulate the rates charged by railroad companies for carrying freight and passengers.

That all property shall bear its just share of the public burdens—government bonds, money, and debts secured by mortgages, should be taxed precisely as other property.

That all citizens who favor the principles here set forth, and intend to vote to sustain them, shall be entitled to, and are invited to vote at the Primary Election held under this call.

That all voters who desire to vote at the election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention must have their names put on the new Great Register.

The following apportionments of Delegates was then made:

Woodland	12	West Cottonwood	3
Cacheville	3	Buckeye	5
Washington	5	East Grafton	4
Merritt	2	West Grafton	3
South Putah	2	North Grafton	2
North Putah	4	Fairview	2
East Cottonwood	4	Quicksilver	1

HARRISON GWINN, Chairman.
J. H. MURPHY, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENTIAL FRAUD.

The indications constantly grow stronger that Congress will order an investigation into the frauds which were perpetrated in Florida in the Presidential election of 1876, and possibly also in Louisiana, by which Mr. Tilden was counted out and Mr. Hayes counted in. In the light of recent developments it is inconceivable, upon every rule and principle of right and justice, why the investigation should much longer be deferred, and it certainly ought not to be refused. Whatever doubts might have been entertained of the election of the Tilden Electors in Florida at any time since the frauds in that State were first reported, are now removed, and there is not an honest man of either party, who is conscious of right and wrong, truth and falsehood, in all the land, who does not believe that Hayes was not elected President by the votes of the people, says the *Examiner*. The confessions of McLin and Dennis, the revelations of Chandler, of New Hampshire, and other cumulative and positive testimony of the commission of the monstrous fraud in Florida, stand as incontrovertible proof that the State cast its honest vote for Tilden and Hendricks, and that Hayes and Wheeler were counted in by the Radical officers of election. Hence, no matter what the result shall be, the duty is devolved upon Congress to institute the most searching investigation of the great crime. It is now demanded by the best men and the leading papers on the Radical side, and the sentiment of the Democratic Press and of the larger portion of the party is to the same purpose. The impeachment of Hayes is predicted by some in high places, and it is coming to be more and more believed that he will not hold the Presidency beyond another year.

WORMS IN THE ORCHARD.

In many of the Atlantic States the orchards are infested each Spring with a worm or caterpillar that weaves webs in the crotches and branches of trees, lays eggs and hatching out numerous broods of young. These young worms feed upon the leaves of the tree and frequently strip it of its entire foliage. If allowed to continue these depredations for a few years unmolested, they completely kill the tree, and the whole orchard falls a prey to what was in the beginning but a weak enemy and one easily managed. Orchardists there were in the habit of arming themselves with long poles with swabs on one end, and swabbing or wiping down the webs or nests and then destroying the worms. In this way they would go through their orchards two or three times each Spring, and thus keep down the caterpillars and save the fruit and trees. We notice by some of our exchanges, says the *Bulletin*, that a similar caterpillar is making its appearance in some of the orchards of this State, and we wish to call the attention of their owners to the importance of attending to them at once. Let the killing be thorough and complete as possible of all the worms that can be discovered, so as to prevent, as far as possible, any increase. We notice that some one, we think in Sonoma county, has discovered a better way of killing these pests than our Eastern orchardists practiced. This is to saturate a sponge with liquid ammonia, and hold it under the nest of insects for a few moments. This is said to be quick and sure death to all that feel its influence.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

The *Record Union* of the 11th says: The Board of Commissioners of the Sacramento River Drainage District held a meeting in this city on Thursday last—all the members present. After consultation with the Governor and State Board of Engineers, the Commissioners appointed as Chief Engineer of the proposed survey Colonel I. W. Smith, of Los Angeles (lately Railroad Transportation Commissioner and brother of Senator Smith). It is the intention of the Commissioners to unite with the State Board of engineers in the work before them for the reclamation of the Sacramento Valley low lands, Conlonel Smith with his corps is to begin the survey at Suisun bay and continue on to the boundaries of Colusa county, at which point the State Board will take it up and complete the work, thus making a thorough survey of rivers and swamp lands. At the next meeting of the Board the assistant engineer and working party will probably be selected, and within three weeks it is expected that the surveying party will begin operations.

SUBSOILING.

Dr. Pendleton writes that several advantages grow out of what is called subsoiling; that is, breaking the land very deep. It enables the roots of plants to penetrate much deeper in quest of food and moisture than would be the case under other circumstances. It enables the air to penetrate the soil with greater freedom than it could do in soil not stirred, for the purpose of depositing its nitrogen and carbonic acid, both necessary to the life of plants. A soil broken to the depth of twelve inches will contain fully twice as much of these important elements as a soil broken to the depth of only six inches. Besides, deep breaking enables heavy rains to sink rapidly, thus preventing the accumulation of too much water on or near the surface to the decided damage of most crops, to say nothing of the washes and gullies it guards against on rolling lands. Again, says the Doctor, subsoiling land is a great preventive to drought, as it forms a receptacle for moisture too deep down to injure the crops, and beyond the direct agents of evaporation, where it remains to be drawn up by the capillary attraction as the needs of the surface demand. In a past season he instituted a practical test of the advantages of subsoiling land both for corn and cotton. For the latter he planted one-fourth of an acre subsoiled twelve inches deep, set in rows four feet apart and fertilized with ammoniated phosphate at the rate of 300 pounds to the acre. It yielded cotton at the rate of 1,227 pounds to the acre, while the same amount of land by its side, treated in every way the same save that it was plowed but six inches deep, yielded cotton at the rate of 1,012 pounds to the acre. The subsoiled land paid for the fertilizer and left him a clear profit at the rate of $16.38 per acre, while the other left him a profit at the rate of only $7.03. A half acre of corn land was subsoiled in the same way and planted along side of a half acre not subsoiled. Though all the other operations were conducted exactly alike in both plats, the subsoiled piece gave much the larger yield, says the *Post*.

THE PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION.

From the dispatches of yesterday we learn that the Democratic Joint Congressional Committee met on that day to consider the immediate steps toward the investigation of the last Presidential election. After considerable discussion devoted to the best method of initiating an inquiry, a resolution was passed declaring it the sense of the Committee that an investigation should be had, and requesting the Judiciary Committee of the House to ask for power to send for persons and papers at the earliest possible moment. A call of this Committee will not come under ten days unless a special arrangement is made, but Randall agreed to make arrangement for a call before the end of this week. This action is a compromise between the extreme Democrats and the moderate men. It is extremely likely to result in no investigation at all. A Democratic member of the House, prominent in the movement for an investigation of the alleged Florida and Louisiana Presidential frauds, says that those who have the subject in hand could not report a resolution with that view yesterday for the reason that they have not yet agreed upon form and details, but such a resolution will be introduced some day this week. The Committee on Judiciary will be intrusted with the investigation. He expresses confidence that it will pass, and says that every Democrat and a number of Republicans will vote for it, in order that the country shall be satisfied of the character of the votes awarded to Hayes and Wheeler in Florida and Louisiana. The Committee will not inquire into the question of the eligiblity of the present incumbents, but leave the facts elicited by the investigation to speak for themselves.

THE KING OF TEXAS STOCKERS.

On the Southeastern coast of Texas, not a great way from Corpus Christi, is the stock ranch of Captain Richard King, who is, indeed, the stock king of the United States. His ranch is most beautifully and favorably located on a stream called the Santa Gertrudes. Capt. King has under fence about two hundred thousand acres of pasture land, upon which the finest and most nutritious grasses grow. Besides that portion of his estate enclosed, a vast domain of territory owned by him lies open. This monarch in his business estimates that he owns twenty-two thousand horses and fifty thousand sheep. As to the number of cattle in his possession there are no possible means of even safely conjecturing. His residence is large and elegant, and nothing, the absence of which would detract from the pleasures and comforts of his home, is wanting. Being near the Mexican border he has found it necessary to resort to an unusually forcible method of guarding his interests from the encroachments of marauding parties. He not only keeps a standing army of drilled employees about his premises, but also has five large cannon, two rifle and three smooth-bored, mounted and ready for action at any moment. A couple of artillery regiments would find it no easy matter to oust this monarch from his throne and rob him of his valuables. King has acquired his wealth in Texas as a stock man. What his fortune amounts to in the aggregate no man can tell, though its value would run far into the millions.

WHEAT AFTER CORN OR CLOVER.

As a forerunner of wheat nothing is better than clover. If land has parted with any considerable portion of its fertility one of the modes of improving it, especially if a wheat crop is desired from it, is to sow clover on it; but the maximum of benefit derived from the stubble and roots of clover is attained the second year from the first sowing, for the plant is usually a biennial, and it has been demonstrated that the dried roots are then in the proportion of 56 for every 100 pounds of hay produced from them in two years. The ground is then so full of roots that further accumulation is checked. These roots have a magical effect upon the wheat crop, supplying the needed requisites to the production of a fine yield. It will be seen that in a single season, however, a fair crop of hay may be obtained with proper management. A liberal seeding and well prepared ground, followed by an application of gypsum when the leaves are developed, sown broadcast, will generally give a good crop. If land is rich, and if there is little need of enriching it to secure a good crop of wheat, it may be well to plant the whole area in corn, says the *Post*. Some farmers make a specialty of one or two things and do well; others engage more in mixed husbandry and succeed. As a rule it is better to depend on a judicious variety of crops, then, if one fails, others may do well; or if low prices for one crop give no profits, something else makes up the deficiency and tides us over the season.

LIVELY scenes occurred in the House of Representatives on Monday, the occasion being the introduction of a resolution of inquiry in regard to the alleged election frauds in Florida and Louisiana.

Lord Beaconsfield recently wrote to a gentleman in Birmingham that the English military preparations were actually necessary, war or no war, as the tenure of India was directly involved through the strong foothold gained by Russia in Turkey.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

Rumor Relative to Negotiations.

LONDON, May 8.—A St. Petersburg correspondent has reason to believe that questions of the very highest importance will be practically decided in the course of the next week. Meanwhile the public desire for a peaceful solution is increasing.

Proposed Protest Against War.

LONDON, May 8.—It is stated that a National Conventoh will be called in London to protest against war, should the Government take further means likely to lead to war.

Comments on the Prospects of War.

TORONTO, May 8.—All the dailies in this city have editorials on the prospect of war between England and Russia. The *Globe* and the *Leader* do not anticipate any serious trouble from Fenian raids or Russian cruisers, while the *Mail* is not disposed to take a sanguine view of the situation, and says in case of war Canada would be exposed to most serious danger.

Fenian Brotherhood in Vermont.

ST. ALBANS, (Vt.,) May 8.—The *Advertiser* learns from a reliable source that the Fenian Brotherhood of this section is getting into working order, in view of the possibility of war between England and Russia.

Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The President has signed the Act amending the Act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean.

Russian Sailors.

PARIS, May 9.—The *Estafacte* reports for the past few days that numerous detachments of Russian sailors have been passing through France, and embarking at Havre, and even Liverpool, for America, to man vessels purchased there by the Russians.

Anarchy in Montenegro.

VIENNA, May 9.—Anarchy reigns in the newly annexed districts of Montenegro. Albanians, Christians and Moslems refuse submission to the Prince of Montenegro, and war may break out at any moment. The Austrian Government has telegraphed to Symyrna ordering three men-of-war there to proceed to Catarors.

Russia Declines to Release Turkish Prisoners of War.

BERLIN, May 9.—Russia has decided to refuse to liberate Turkish prisoners of war, numbering about 60,000, in consequence of the uncertainty that the Porte will maintain neutrality in the event of a war between England and Russia.

Russian Desires.

LONDON, May 9.—A St. Petersburg correspondent, referring to Count Schouvaloff's mission, says: The Russians earnestly desire an understanding with England. They believe it would be better for Russian interests than an agreement with Austria, and they wish to unite with England for the benefit of Christians and to secure peace. The only fear is that England may make proposals humiliating to Russia. It is generally believed that in Vienna and Berlin very little desire is felt to see negotiations between Russia and England succeed.

Repairing the California Pacific.

VALLEJO, May 9.—A force of Chinamen went up to the Sacramento road this morning, and to-morrow the repairing of the break on the tules between Sacramento and Davisville, on the California Pacific Railroad will be begun. The Company will give employment to all white laborers who apply. The proposed repairs will be of a temporary nature, and it is expected will be finished and trains running by June 1st, if not sooner. When the water leaves the tules entirely, the road will be built in a manner substantial enough, as is hoped, to resist any future flood. Work will now be prosecuted at both ends of the break.

Schouvaloff's Mission.

ST PETERSBURG, May 10th.—The *Agence Russe* says: All the newspaper revelations respecting the proposals whereof Count Schouvaloff is the bearer are hypothetical. The Government itself does not know the proposals. If Count Schouvaloff could have telegraphed or otherwise transmitted them, this journey would have been needless. This fact, however, does not preclude a pacific solution.

War to be Renewed.

MADRID, May 10.—The Government has induced General Martinez Campos to remain in Cuba and direct another campaign against the Cuban insurgents, Maceo and Vincente Garcia. The Government has granted him £5,000,000 for the expenses of his army, with a reinforcement of 10,000 men and power to carry out reforms.

Austria's Attitude.

BERLIN, May 10.—The semi-official *Nord Deutsche Allgemaine Zeitung*, far from believing that the 60,000,000 florins about to be raised by Austria will be employed in the anti-Russian armament, is of the opinion that the money will be quietly put by to serve as a permanent mobilization fund, after the fashion of the famous German war chest.

The Situation in Europe.

LONDON, May 12.—Count Schouvaloff's return from St. Petersburg is generally expected to definitely settle the question of peace or war between England and Russia. The secret of his scheme for settlement has been remarkably well kept. The best opinion is that it simply presents what Schouvaloff is satisfied is the least modification of the San Stefano treaty that England would accept from a European Conference. It is belived to include the substitution of, for a part of Russia's proposed aggrandizement, a British guarantee of a pecuniary indemnity, coupled with a condition that the respective rights of the powers in the Dardanelles shall remain unchanged. There are subtle indications that there lie back of these propositions other important and novel stipulations, the character of which escapes even speculation. It is thought a peaceful settlement depends upon whether the Czar can be made to see the wisdom of postponing a realization of Russia's desire for eary access to the Dardanelles until she has recuperated her Treasury and her naval power shall be better able to cope with that of England.

Troops for Malta.

ADEN, May 12.—Altogether sixteen transports have passed here conveying Indian troops to Malta.

Russian Troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—The *Agence Russe* formally denies that Russian troops have begun to withdraw from positions about Constantinople, and says; However much the Government may desire to recall the troops, they will only retire after the Turks have surrendered their fortresses and the English fleet has left its present anchorage.

The Surrender of Fortresses.

LONDON, May 13.—Special Constantinople telegrams state that in consequence of a peremptory demand of General Todleben for the surrender of the fortresses, accompanied by a threat to occupy Constantinople, the Cabinet Council have decided to evacuate all three of the fortresses—Shumla, Varna and Batoum. The decision was taken rather suddenly upon the report of Osman Pasha that the Turkish army was not in a condition to resist the occupation of Constantinople.

Russia has Definitely Decided.

LONDON, May 13.—A Vienna correspondent asserts that Russia has informed the Powers of her intention to acquaint them immediately of Russia's definite resolution resulting from the last negotiations with England, and that Russia would then request the services of the Powers to remove any difficulties which might be in the way of a peaceful settlement.

Starvation in Labrador.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A Quebec correspondent says: People along the Labrador coast are starving, the fisheries having failed. The people are forced to eat dog food and even the dogs themselves. Scurvy is epidemic. There have been many deaths from starvation. Of five families, containing forty, only five persons survive.

Communism in West Virginia.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A Wheeling correspondent says: A communistic society just descovered in Parkersburg, has between five and six hundred members. It is officered and drilled. The members are reticent and the meetings secret. Other societies exist in the State.

"There is Something Up."

NEW YORK, May 13.—A special dispatch from Bismarck (D. T.) says: The Seventh Cavalry, now stationed at Lincoln, has just received orders to be in readiness for field duty, but at what point Gen. Sturgis is totally ignorant. There is something up.

The Insurgents.

LONDON, May 14.—The Insurgents have marched to the railway near Philippopolis. Another body is entrenched near Bagardjid. Rassim Pasha has joined the Insurgents with four thousand men.

The Servians Occupy Sofia.

SEMLIN, May 14.—By order of General Todleben the Servians have occupied Sofia, which the Russians evacuated.

Austrian Troops.

BELGRADE, May 14.—In spite of the peaceful rumors, the massing of Austrian troops near the Danube and Save continues actively.

The Canadian Authorities on the Alert.

BUFFALO, May 14.—It is reported that the military were called out at Point Erie early this morning in anticipation of a Fenian raid at St. Catharines. Four companies of infantry and a battery are ordered to be ready to march at any time.

The War in Africa.

LONDON, May 14.—Advices from Cape Town to April 25th say the Kaffirs are in great force near Debenek. It is thought they will attack the troops immediately.

ADDRESS OF MRS. F. A. PEDLER,

Representative of the Alumni of Hesperian College,

WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CAL.,

Delivered at the Annual Commencement, May 9th, 1878.

The present occasion naturally carries our minds back through the avenue of years to our own school days. It causes to pass in panoramic view before our awakened memories all the scenes and incidents connected with those golden days. It recalls the flush of victory which inspired our young hearts when we had conquered, after battling long with some difficult problem in mathematics, some abstract truth in philosophy, or some idiomatic construction in latin. It brings to our remembrance the happy experience of the occasional holiday which filled our young lives with a buoyancy of spirit that lifted us into a higher and purer enjoyment than is ever felt by any human being except the faithful student, released for a day from every worldly care.

But we will not linger to recount *these varied experiences* individually. Many of them are too hallowed to be recalled except in silent meditation. On this occasion it is enough for us to say that when we first entered college we were but creeping through the vestibules of knowledge. Our kind instructors took us by the hand, and after many failures and discouragements, we found ourselves able to walk, but feebly. They continued patiently to guide and direct our tottering steps until at last they said to us, "You are now prepared to walk alone. Enter the temple of wisdom. Search its inmost recesses. But forget not to prepare yourselves to enter that higher temple where all wisdom centers."

Seven years have elapsed since these scenes and incidents transpired—since we stepped from the halls of science into the more practical and real experiences of the school of life. Our minds were filled with high aims and laudable ambitions. Our hearts were overflowing with hope and expectancy. Our dreams of life were resplendent with bright anticipations. We *knew* that life was not one long endless day undimmed by clouds of sorrow, storms of adversity, evenings of doubt and nights of despair; but our minds refused to dwell on these. We preferred rather to linger on the sunrise of hope, the balmy air of affection, the glorious midday of success and the evening of rest.

Seven years constitute but a short period compared to a life-time. Still I believe I can safely say that in the seven years just passed we have each experienced enough to materially affect our ideas in regard to life. Our views are broader and more correct. Our former hopes have not died within us nor have our anticipations been sacrificed; but rather they have assumed a new form. The *ideal* in us has been greatly modified by the *real*. We still desire to exert an influence that shall live after us—an influence that will inspire within those who are blessed by it, a deeper conviction of duty and a more exalted reverence for the pure, the good and the true. We prefer to leave the imprint of our character, not upon matter, but upon imperishable mind.

We realize that *life is not for us alone*, but that it is our duty to do all that lies within our power for the individual and social advancement of mankind. And oh! dear classmates and friends, what vast opportunities present themselves just now for the exercise of our talents and our best energies in this direction. With the labor question to be solved, and the tidal wave of individual and national extravagance to be met and successfully withstood; with the increase of hoodlumism to be checked, and the question "What shall we do with our boys?" still unanswered; with the terrible curse of an increasing liquor traffic staring us in the face, and its hundreds of inevitable effects, such as vice and crime, and pauperism, and insanity to be grappled with, and if possible stayed in their onward march; coming as it does, with all these grave questions to be answered, and serious problems to be solved, surely the present opens to the young and ambitious heart a fruitful field for its labors. There has been no time during the past century when there was a greater demand for intelligence, honor, integrity and moral worth. Men and women possessed of these attributes are needed on every hand.

The question of *how to check the present tendency of the age* toward a sinful extravagance, affords a theme broad enough for the most profound intellect and serious enough to command the attention of every thoughtful person. This tendency to extravagance is confined to no sex and no condition of life. Men, women and children alike are its votaries. Nor is it confined to individuals; communities, States, the Nation bow at its shrine. The poorer classes go beyond the limits of propriety in endeavoring to imitate those of moderate means. These, in their turn, strive to keep pace with those more favored in financial matters, even though it costs all their yearly income and in addition binds upon them a burden of debt. The rich in their turn vie with each other in costly edifices, magnificent grounds, handsome equipages and superb toilets.

Thus individuals in every grade of society, from the lowest to the highest, are living in a continual strain, are rushing through life with an impetuosity frightful to contemplate, with no time to devote to anything but the one great thought of "how to satisfy creditors and keep up appearances." This love of display, this inordinate desire *to live beyond our means* is one of the ruling passions of the age; and what is its effect? Why, that men are born in debt, live in debt, die in debt, and leave to their children an inheritance of debt. Notwithstanding the fact that ours is one of the most productive countries on the globe, no land having enjoyed more from the bounty of Heaven or the smile of fortune; notwithstanding our business men are enterprising, our farmers industrious; our laboring men hard-working; notwithstanding our mines are yielding annually millions of treasure, and our agricultural and manufacturing interests are second to none; notwithstanding there is an accumulation of wealth in the country before unknown; yet the great majority of our people are little better than bankrupts. Individuals, towns, cities, states, the nation itself, are bowed down with the burden of debt. Nor is this *the worst effect resulting from this pernicious evil*. It is to this love of display, this universal effort to "keep up appearances," that we are indebted for the many forgers, absconding Bank Presidents and political embezzlers, that have cast such a stain upon our national honor. A man occupies a position of trust or honor which affords him but a meager salary; society expects him to maintain a standing in advance of the artisan who has an equal income. To do this he must as a matter of course incur many debts. Harassed on all sides by importunate creditors, he is no longer a free man. Desperation seizes him, and in this state of mind he commits the forgery which breaks the heart of his fond wife, brings a heritage of shame to his children, and secures for himself a home within the cheerless prison walls.

Individuals constitute a Nation; therefore whatever exists as an evil in individuals, is sure to exist in a cumulative form as an evil in the nation. Hence the spirit of extravagance that prevades all our public officers, from those who sit in the national council halls at Washington down to the most obscure postmaster on the territorial frontier.

The liquor traffic, which is carried on with a criminal indifference to the laws of physical, moral, social and political health and vigor, is another question fraught with deepest interest and most serious consequences to us all. Mankind is under a bondage to alcohol worse than were ever the children of Israel to the Egyptians. It is computed that a sufficient quantity of intoxicating liquor is used annually in the United States to fill a canal four feet deep, fourteen feet wide and one hundred and twenty miles long. The liquor saloons in New York alone, placed in opposite rows, would make a street eleven miles in length; while those in the United States would make a double row one hundred miles long. If the victims were congregated on this liquor Broadway, we would see a suicide every mile, and a *thousand* funerals a day. If all the drunkards were drawn up in battle array, in two ranks, they would form a line two hundred and twenty-five miles long. What an array of victims! Every hour in the night the Heavens are lighted up by the torch of the *drunken* incendiary. Every hour of the day the earth is reddened with the blood spilt by the *drunken assassin*. This great army is in motion, detachments are constantly filing off to the poor house, the prison, the scaffold, and the drunkard's grave-yard, and their places are constantly filled by recruits from the boys and girls." And strange as it may appear, but comparatively few realize that the terrible evil hangs over us like the sword of Damocles ready to fall at any moment and destroy us.' Many of you have read the accounts given by our Washington correspondents, of that all-night's session of Congress to pass the Silver Bill. Think of the reeling forms and maudlin talk of intoxicated Senators as they perambulated the Senate chamber. Think of the cloak-rooms in our National Capitol strewn with empty brandy bottles and drained wine glasses. Think of the "fallen braves"—fallen in a drunken stupor upon the lounges, and of the honorable (?) Senator who, in attempting to vote "amendment," fell over his desk. Is it not enough to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every intelligent man and woman of our nation? Is it not enough to rouse the slumbering conciences and incite the dormant minds of our stricken land?

We are sometimes told that it will not do to abolish the liquor traffic, because it is such an *important source of revenue* to the government. But by careful estimates, made by reliable persons, it has been found that during the year 1877, the direct cost to the nation for liquors sold amounted to $700,000,000; that the salaries of the more than half a million men employed in producing and dispensing liquor amounted to $272,000,000, and that the value of the 90,000,000 bushels of grain wasted in producing this poison, amounted to $36,000,000, *making the grand total cost to the government* $160,000,000. While the licenses and revenue tax, so much harped upon as coming from this source, amounted to but $110,000,000, a sum far too small to provide for the criminals, insane persons, idiots and paupers resulting from strong drink, and leaving nothing to offset the enormous cost of $1,160,000,000. Is it a paying business from any standpoint--social, political, or moral? That most excellent woman, Mrs. Wittenmeyer in her recent memorial to Congress, very truly says: "But the bitterest thing of all is that our boys are sold to the liquor oligarchy to procure public revenue. It is a solemn fact that for every $1000 that goes into the United States Treasury from this source, somebody's boy goes to a drunkard's grave! Only $1000 each for boys worth their weight in diamonds to us! Ask that mother, who presses her white souled child to her heart, what she will take for her boy and see him sacrificed on this putrid altar of sin? and she will tell you that all the money in yonder national treasury house, would not buy the one little dimpled arm about her neck." Who can compute the fortunes squandered, the hopes crushed, the homes made desolate, the hearts broken by intemperance? Through its influence husbands and fathers are converted into fiends, and wives and chidren into homeless wanderers.

Dear friends, *are not these questions* serious enough to demand the best energies of every lover of home and country? Should not we, who are now on the stage of active life, rise up in all the strength of manhood and womanhood and resist the onward march of these terrible curses, and say to the demon vices which follow in their train, you have held your orgies long enough; your annual sacrifice of thousands of human beings must cease; your hands now stained with the blood of innocent youth and wreaking with pollution and crime must loose their death-grasp upon the throat of our nation. And what are to be our weapons in this great warfare against vice and crime? Some suppose that legislation is the great panacea for all our national ills. But on the principle that a stream can never rise higher than its fountain head, we can hope for but meagre reforms from this source. Legislators as a class are not more moral than their constituents. What we most need is a *sound moral tone* in the family circles of our land. Purify these—the great fountain-head of our nation, and soon the streams of social and political power will purify themselves. Hence the hope of reform lies not in this, but in the next generation. Upon the principle that it is hard to give beauty and symmetry to a tree that has long been gnarled and crooked, it will be difficult to teach economy and sobriety to people who have lived for years in extravagance and intemperance. The habits of men and women are fixed, their minds are molded, but those of the children are plastic. According to the last census taken there were 12,155,443 children in the United States. If these can be enlisted in the cause of right, what an army we shall have! It is for you, teachers, and for us, parents and friends, to turn our attention to them. Let us pour into their souls, as into celestial urns, the fruitful waters of knowledge. Let us instil into their tender minds the principles of right and justice. Truly "the door of millennial glory has a child's hand on the latch." Nor need we despair, though years of toil and earnest effort are repaid with only partial success. No great result was ever obtained without much time and zealous work. It required centuries of persecutions and martyrdoms to establish the Christian religion, and long years of anguish and despair to liberate the enslaved African. Let us so labor that others shall be constrained to say of us, that in them the spirit speaks, not with the voice of an earthly calling, but with the gentleness and self-forgetful earnestness of those pleading in behalf of justice, of knowledge, of human happiness.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

MORNING BOARD--May 14, 1878.

Alpha	$7 25	Kentucky	$2 50
Andes	35	Leopard	40
Alta	5 75	Lady Washington	5 00
Argenta	35	Leeds	1 50
Amazon	...	Lee	25
Alps	2 25	Leviathan	25
Belle	10 75	Morning Star	1 50
Bodie	1 25	Mexican	7 12
Bechtel	2 50	Monument	10
Belle Isle	50	Manhattan	9 00
Belmont	50	Modoc	2 40
Baltimore	50	Northern Belle	5 00
Best & Belcher	10 25	Navajo	55
Belcher	2 40	New Cosso	1 10
Benton	1 37	N Con Virginia	40
Boyle	25	Newark	...
Bullion	3 20	New York	30
Con Imperial	55	Occident	2 10
Crown Point	3 15	Overman	7 62
Confidence	3 50	Ophir	29 00
Con Virginia	12 50	Phœnix	4 00
Chollar Potsi	22 00	Pliades	85
California	22 62	Panther	20
Con Washoe	25	Rye Patch	4 50
Caledonia	1 55	Raymond & Ely	3 25
C P R R	1 00	Rock Island	20
Commonwealth	2 10	Senator	3 60
Challenge	1 00	Seg Belcher	20 00
Day Silver	60	Silver Hill	1 20
De Frees	30	Savage	8 50
Dayton	10	Solid Silver	2 25
Exchequer	2 05	Silver Prize	3[illegible]
Endowment	65	Sierra Nevada	2 75
Eureka	53 75	St. Louis	25
El Dorado South	1 10	South Comstock	10
Endicott	1 60	Succour	40
Falcon	40	Star	1 70
Golden Chariot	25	Silver King	15 00
Grand Prize	3 50	Trojan	40
Gila	85	Tucker	1 20
Gould & Curry	4 12	Tiptop	1 50
Hornet	10	Thomas	10
Hussey	40	Tuscarora	50
Hamburg	4 00	Utah	7 00
Hale & Norcross	5 25	Union Con	3 75
Independence	80	Valley	..
Jackson	3 50	Wells Fargo	15
Joe Scates	10	Woodville	35
Justice	4 12	Ward	1 00
Julia	4 20	White	5 00
Kossuth	10	Yellow Jacket	6 37
K K Consolidated	3 50	Young America	35

New Advertisements.

Probate Notice.

IN PROBATE COURT, COUNTY OF YOLO, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of W. J. CAMPBELL, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of LOUISA CAMPBELL, Administratrix of the Estate of W. J. CAMPBELL, deceased, praying for an order to sell a portion of the real estate of said deceased for the purpose of paying claims against said estate, which are now due, outstanding and unpaid, the amount due upon family allowance and the debts, charges and expenses of administration accrued and accruing; and it appearing from said petition that it is necessary to sell some portion of said real estate for the purposes above mentioned, it is therefore ordered that SATURDAY, THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, A.D. 1878, at the hour of 11 o'clock A.M. of said day, and the Court room of said Court, at the Court House at Woodland in said County, be and the same are hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition; and all persons interested in said estate are hereby directed to appear before said Court at said time and place to show cause if any they have, why an order should not be granted to said Administratrix to sell so much of the real estate of said decedent, as is necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place of the hearing of said petition be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks prior thereto in the YOLO DEMOCRAT, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated May 14th, A. D. 1878.
E. R. BUSH, Probate Judge.
[Endorsed.] Filed May 14th, 1878.
D. M. BURNS, Clerk.
By JAS. C. HARLAN, Deputy.
Attest a true copy.
[Seal.] D. M. BURNS, Clerk.
By JAS. C. HARLAN, Deputy.
F. E. BAKER, Attorney for the Administratrix. my16w5t

Bridge Notice.

WHEREAS, A PETITION HAS BEEN received on this 13th day of May, 1878, praying for the construction of a Bridge across Putah Creek, at the Town of Winters, Yolo County, in connection with Solano County and the Vaca Valley and Clear Lake Railroad Company, the hearing of said Petition is set for TUESDAY, JUNE ELEVENTH, 1878.
D. M. BURNS, Clerk.
By IGNACIO BROWN, Deputy. my16wtd

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE!

Opposite College, Main Street, Woodland, Cal.

Full stock of Stationery & School Books,

ALSO,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, TOYS,

Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Ammunition, Cutlery and Variety Goods. Catholic Books and Pictures a specialty.

my1dw GEO. C. ST. LOUIS.

DAILY STAGE TO MADISON AND CAPAY.

This Stage—a good four-horse Coach—leaves WOODLAND every morning, Sundays excepted, at 6 A.M. Returning, calls at MADISON at 1 P.M., connecting with tri-weekly stage for Cal. Q. S. Mines at Capay. This arrangement will continue until further notice.

ap24d2w,w4t H. C. DUNCAN, Prop'r.

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT WE, the undersigned, A. HAINES of Madison, Yolo County, Cal., and S. MUND of San Francisco, Cal., have formed and entered into a copartnership under the firm name of HAINES & CO., for the transaction of a general mercantile business, etc., at Madison, Yolo County, California.

Dated—Madison, April 18th, 1878.
A. HAINES.
my2w1m S. MUND.

THE MENDELSSOHN

PIANO CO. ARE NOW SELLING

New Pianos for $125 each

And all styles, including **Grand, Square and Upright**, all new and strictly **first-class**, at the lowest **nett cash wholesale factory** prices, direct to the purchaser. No agents. Pianos for $200, containing

MATHUSHEK'S

NEW PATENT DUPLEX OVERSTRUNG SCALE,

which is acknowledged by the highest musical authorities to be the greatest improvement ever put into a square Piano, producing the *most astonishing power, richness and depth of tone*, and a *sustaining singing quality never before attained*, being a "GRAND PIANO IN A SQUARE CASE."

The Mendelssohn Uprights

ARE THE FINEST IN AMERICA.

They are pronounced the "Pianos of the Future." All our Pianos are made entirely by ourselves at our

MANUFACTORY,

Nos. 490, 492, 494, 496 and 498 West 57th St., 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868 and 870 10th Avenue.

[Now the finest and one of the largest in the world.] Originally established in 1842, over 36 years ago, being among the few makes of Pianos which have STOOD THE TEST OF TIME.

OVER 12,000 IN USE.

Every Piano Fully Warranted for Five Years.

We are now making all our Pianos entirely of

VULCANIZED LUMBER,

The Greatest Discovery of the Ages. Wood rendered imperishable, shrinking, checking or warping impossible, and as incapable of absorbing moisture as vulcanized rubber. The increased hardness and toughness of the wood produces a resonance of tone truly wonderful. The process of vulcanizing is done by machinery established at our factory, and we have the exclusive control of the patent for Piano making, which, together with our other patents and improvements, including **Mathushek's Duplex Overstrung Scale**, render our Pianos in every respect, the

Best and Finest in the World!

In the grand results of strength, durability, reliability and ability for standing in tune, volume, power, resonance, brilliancy, sweetness, sympathetic and singing quality of tone, evenness throughout the entire scale, delicacy and elasticity of touch and beauty of finish, the

MENDELSSOHN

Piano Stands Without an Equal.

These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS.

Prof. O. M. Newell, the celebrated pianist, who received the distinguished honor of a Gold Medal and Badge from the Centennial Commissioners for highest excellence in piano playing at the great Exhibition, says of these Pianos: "I must say that they equal the best Pianos made by any firm in this city. For evenness and pure singing quality of tone" they have NO SUPERIOR ANYWHERE. The continuation of sound after striking a note is something wonderful in the art of scale drawing."

Pianos sent on trial and sold on installments. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue—mailed free.

Caution.—The MENDELSSOHN is a regularly incorporated manufacturing company, and the ONLY house which makes the ENTIRE PIANO, and sells direct to the purchaser at FACTORY PRICE. Beware of "BOGUS" pianos offered to dealers who PRETEND to be manufacturers. We refer you to the New York Commercial Agencies, which will give you RELIABLE information in regard to them, as well as to our INTEGRITY, CHARACTER AND RESPONSIBILITY.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,
No. 21 East 15th Street,
Near Union Square. **NEW YORK.**
my15w

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District, of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

BENJAMIN ELY and J. GRIFFIN, Plaintiffs, vs. JAMES W. HOWARD, SARAH M. HOWARD and JOSEPH HEWITT, Defendants.

Action brought in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and the Complaint filed in said County, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to JAMES W. HOWARD, SARAH M. HOWARD and JOSEPH HEWITT, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiffs in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, then within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said Complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain Mortgage described in the said Complaint, and executed by the said JAMES W. HOWARD and SARAH M. HOWARD on the 9th day of December, A.D. 1876, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note bearing even date therewith, made and executed by JAMES W. HOWARD, for the sum of $4,700 with interest at the rate of one and one-fourth per cent. per month until paid; that the premises conveyed by said Mortgage may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of said promissory note and the interest then found due, together with the Attorney's fees provided for in said mortgage, and costs of suit, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against said defendants for the balance remaining due, and also that the said defendants, and all persons claiming by, through or under them may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption, and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, this 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

[SEAL.] D. M. BURNS, Clerk.
By JAS. C. HARLAN, Deputy Clerk.
F. E. BAKER, Att'y for Plaintiffs. mh21w2m

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Sealed Bids will be received by a Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Yolo and Solano Counties on SATURDAY, MAY TWENTY-FIFTH, at 2 P.M., at Winters, Yolo County, for repairing the Stevenson Bridge across Putah Creek. Specifications can be found on and after the 11th instant with the Clerk of each county at Fairfield and Woodland, and at the Post Office, Winters. A bond in double the contract price to accompany each bid. Contract price to be paid in Gold Coin, or its equivalent—one-half by each county. Repairs to be completed forty-five days from acceptance of bid. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

FAIRFIELD, May 6, 1878.
ALEXANDER DUNN,
Clerk Solano County,
D. M. BURNS,
my7dwtd Clerk Yolo County.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of L. M. Moore, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administratrix of the Estate of L. M. MOORE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix, at the late residence of the deceased, on the Sacramento river, east from Woodland, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

April 14th, 1878.
E. A. MOORE, Administratrix.
J. C. BALL, Attorney. ap24w5t

ED. C. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG.

MARSHALL & CRAIG,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW

Special Attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases.

Harper and Prior's Block, Woodland. my7dw

THOMAS & BIDWELL, GROCERS,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES

—FROM THEIR—

Large & Complete Stock,

—AND—

Guarantee the Quality to be Just as Represented!

COFFEES.

Green, Java, Mocha, Costa Rica and Rio--Ground, Thomas & Bidwell's Java, Folger's and Guitard's "Cafe de Gourmand."

TEAS.

Japan, English Breakfast, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Basket-Fired Japan.

EASTERN SYRUP.

White Crystal Drips, Maple Drips, and Genuine New Orleans Molasses.

HAMS.

Whittaker's Star Hams, the best in the Market. For Sale by the Single Ham or by the Tierce.

FLOUR.

Woodland, Knights Landing and Madison Brands.

CROCKERY.

We Have the Most Complete and Varied Assortment in Yolo County.

THOMAS & BIDWELL,
EXCELSIOR BLOCK.
ap18dw

GRAND Excursion Picnic AT SNOWBALL'S GROVE, Knight's Landing!

A Grand Excursion Picnic will be held at the above Grove on

Friday, May 17th, 1878.

This Grove is conceded by all to be one of the most beautiful in the State, and is now in the very best of order.

Refreshments of all kinds will be furnished on the grounds.

A large covered platform, 50 by 150 feet, will be prepared for dancing.

MUSIC will be furnished by the ELLIS BRASS BAND of Woodland, and no pains will be spared by the Committee to make this *the* picnic of the season.

FLOOR MANAGERS—D. M. Burns, Woodland; R. Buckley, Dunnigan; Joseph H. Arnold, Knights Landing.

The Grafton and Eureka Schools will participate in the festivities.

PRIZES for sack races, wheelbarrow races, etc., will be given, and a good time is guaranteed.

A Special Excursion Train

Will leave Woodland at 9 A.M.—sharp, and will return in the evening.

Fare, for the round trip, 75 cents. Tickets sold on the cars.

DR. H. M. KIER,
JAMES KEITH,
T. J. GOIN,
J. DYER.
Committee.
my5dwtd

TO THE PUBLIC!

FARMERS AND EMPLOYERS!!

I guarantee to send at short notice the most reliable and competent male and female labor, of any nationality, skilled and unskilled mechanics, to my customers and all employers who may want my services, free of charge. My long experience and connection with the California labor market and its labor exchanges (for over 10 years has given me an established reputation for the right selection of suitable employees.

Please send orders, with full particulars, to my new Employment Agency,

627 Sacramento Street, P. O. Box 1468, San Francisco.

A. ZEEHANDELAAR.

ap30dTu4t&w

DAILY OPPOSITION STAGE AND BOAT LINE

—FROM—

Davisville to Sacramento!

CONNECTING WITH CAL. P.R.R. TRAINS.

The Stage will leave THE R.R. STATION, Davisville, daily at 8 A.M. for the TULE HOUSE, where passengers will be transferred to boats and be landed in Washington, dryshod, by 11 A.M. Another Stage and Boat leave on arrival of Woodland P.M. train.

Returning, boats will leave Washington at 7 A.M. and 1 P.M., enabling passengers to connect at Davisville with both trains for Woodland.

Fare Either Way, . . $1.25.
For Round Trip, . . $2.50.

CAPT. A. NETHERCOTT,
ap26dwtf Manager.

A CARD.

BLACKS STATION, YOLO CO. CAL., May 4th, 1878.

Geo. D. Fiske, Esq.—Agent Home Mutual Ins. Company, Woodland, Cal.:—Please present my thanks to the Home Mutual Insurance Company of California, for their liberal and prompt adjustment of my loss by fire of Thursday last. My dwelling and contents, insured in the Company for $3,500, were destroyed on the morning of the 2d instant, and to-day the General Agent of the Company, R. H. Magill, has paid me my full claim. Such promptness is very commendable, and recommends the Company in very strong terms to the insuring public of this county. J. W. BANDY.

my6d1w,w1m

$8,000.

For Sale---160 Acres of Land

With good crop of Summer-fallowed Club Wheat growing.

For further particulars, inquire of F. S. FREEMAN or A. C. KEAN, Woodland.
ap23dwtf

U CAN make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required: we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free, by TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. mh1d6mwly

PICTURES, BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC Musical Instruments, Etc., at ST. LOUIS VARIETY STORE. Main Street, Woodland

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, May 16th, 1878.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

CAL. PACIFIC R.R. TIME-TABLE.

GOING SOUTH.

From Williams:—Arrives 6:30 A.M. Leaves 6:40 A.M. for San Francisco.

From Knights Landing:—Arrives 12:40 P.M. Leaves 12:50 P.M. for San Francisco.

GOING NORTH.

From San Francisco:—Arrives 2:15. Leaves 2:20 P.M. for Knights Landing.

From San Francisco:—Arrives 8:45 P.M. Leaves 8:55 P.M. for Williams.

SUNDAY—GOING NORTH.

From San Francisco:—Arrives 11:44 A.M. Leaves 11:45 P.M. for Williams.

GOING SOUTH.

From Williams:—Arrives 3:40 P.M. Leaves 3:41 P.M. for San Francisco.

THE MAILS.

From the East and South arrive at 2:30 P.M. and 9 P.M. From the North at 7:00 A.M.

Going East and South, close at 6 A.M., and 12 M.; and going North at 11:50 A.M.

Knights Landing or Grafton Mail arrives at 1 P.M., and closes at 2 P.M.

Capay and Quicksilver Mine Mail leaves Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays at 6 o'clock A.M., arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 P.M.

Plainfield Mail Tuesdays and Fridays.

EDITORS' AND PUBLISHERS' CONVENTION.

All publishers and editors of newspapers on the Pacific Coast desirous of promoting fraternal feeling among the craft, are earnestly requested to meet at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, at noon on the 6th day of June, 1878, to take the preliminary steps for the organization of a Pacific Coast Press Association.

We hope that every newspaper on the coast will be represented at this meeting.

O. P. FITZGERALD,
Home Newspaper, San Francisco.
N. W. SCUDDER,
Argus, Petaluma.
F. K. KRAUTH,
Encinal, Alameda.

On behalf of the Press of the Coast.

San Francisco, April 24th, 1878.

Town and County Matters

A Fishing Excursion.

We have often thought that we were an expert fisherman. In fact we have been quite lucky in all kinds of aquatic sports, and Izaak Walton never had a more enthusiastic disciple than we. But there have been times when we were very unfortunate in fishing excursions, and came home minus any tangible evidence that we had been following a stream with a hook and line. The other day was one of these times. We started early in the morning with a pleasant companion in the buggy beside us. Visions of speckled trout and shining catfish floated before us, and at every jerk our horse made at the lines we imagined we were hauling out the fish. After a pleasant drive we tied our horses beneath the umbrageous foliage of the oaks of Willow Slough. We prepared our lines and hooks, and in a moment the bait was far below the surface of the pellucid water. Minutes passed but no movement on the part of the finny tribe indicated that our generosity had been appreciated. As it is natural for every man to indulge in the illusions of hope, we waited and waited, but to no purpose. We did not get a bite. Tired of this monotony we returned to our buggy and extended our ride to Davisville. We were cordially received by Judge Oneal, at whose house we partook of a fine dinner. Business in Davisville is looking up, and the face of everyone is bright with wealthy anticipations. The grain in this vicinity is looking splendidly, and we do not exaggerate when we say that the wheat and barley around the town is the most promising we have ever seen. The stages which run from Davisville to Sacramento do a lively business, and many persons visit the Capital merely for the novelty of the ride. The rail road across the tules will be in running order by the first of June. At 3 o'clock we started on our return to Woodland, and after a pleasant ride of two hours reached home.

Grand Jury Report.

In County Court, Yolo County, State of California, April Term, 1878:

To the Hon. the County Court:—We the Grand Jury empannelled at the April term of said Court, respectfully submit the following report:

That we have examined the charges against all persons who have been held to await our action, and have also investigated all public offenses to which our attention has been called, and that we have found ten true bills—five for felony and five for misdemeanor.

We have examined the Hospital and find it kept in a manner which reflects credit upon the Attending Physician and Warden, and would recommend that the Board of Supervisors at an early date furnish the hospital building with an additional storeroom and a kitchen, and that the wooden bedsteads now used in said building be replaced with iron as fast as the necessity for new purchases of those articles arises. Have also examined the jail and find the same kept in a cleanly and healthy condition. We have also examined the various county offices and find the same in good order, and the books and accounts to all appearances correctly kept, but have not examined the same critically for the reason that we have ascertained that an expert appointed by the Board of Supervisors is now engaged in such examination, and who will report to said Board the result thereof. We have also investigated the late municipal election held in the Town of Woodland on the 6th day of May, 1878, and find the same was, in our opinion, conducted without proper regard to the provisions of the law governing such elections, and we hereby call the attention of the proper officers thereto and recommend their strenuous efforts to discover and prosecute every violation of law connected therewith.

In connection herewith we desire to express our appreciation of the efforts of the Court and its officers to facilitate the business of the Grand Jury, and particularly commend the Sheriff and District Attorney for their assistance in that behalf.

That we know of no other or further business demanding our attention, and ask to be discharged. J. P. BULLOCK, Foreman.

District Court Calendar.

Last Friday was law day and in the absence of Judge Denson, D. M. Burns, Clerk of the Court, called the calendar and set down the following cases for trial:

John Closby vs. Amos Gable. Set for trial May 21.

R. S. Carey et al. vs. W. W. Brown et al. Set for May 22.

S. Theodore vs. L. Campbell. Set for May 23.

R. Fitz vs. E. Bynum. Set for May 24.

J. P. Goodson vs. O. E. Parker. Set for May 24.

G. T. Fowler vs. Wolf Levy. Set for May 24.

J. M. Dutton et al. vs. John Hester et al. Set for May 27.

J. W. Armstrong vs. Town of Woodland. Set for May 28.

Therese Weimmer vs. George Weimmer. Set for May 28.

The supposed murderers of Chris. Weihmiller, the German who was killed near Vacaville a month or so ago, have been arrested. Pietro Galloti and Giovanni Phillomeno, two Italian gardeners who live near Weihmiller's place, are the persons, and they were taken in custody by Constable Korns and a Deputy Sheriff from Suisun. They were examined by Justice Ward Thursday, and held.

Hesperian College.

The Sixteenth annual catalogue of the officers and students of the above College for the academic year 1877-8 has been issued. As the Trustees say, in their address to their friends and patrons, this College was founded in no spirit of rivalry. Its founders were prompted by no selfish motives. They looked over the broad valley of the Sacramento—a valley unsurpassed in beauty and fertility—flanked on either side by grand mountain ranges and traversed the entire lengh by the river that goes by its name. They saw that in the near future this enchanting region would contain a population of many thousands. They felt that to provide the means of a liberal Christian education for such a population was not only the work of necessity, but that it was dictated by a high sense of benevolence. Therefore was erected Hesperian College. Her first classes were organized on the 4th day of May, 1861, and up to the present time her success has equaled if not exceeded all expectation. The scholastic year is divided into two terms of eighteen weeks each. The first term of the year 1878-9 begins August 19th, 1878, and ends December 20th, 1878. The second term begins January 6th, 1879, and ends May 9th, 1879. Tuition is as follows: In Collegiate classes, $32.50; in Preparatory classes, 22.50; in Primary classes, $13.50. Music of course is extra. The five following schools embrace the regular course of instruction: Sacred History and Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Mathematics and Astronomy, English Literature and History, Natural Science. The officers are J. N. Pendegast, President; F. S. Freeman, Treasurer; J. K. Smith, Secretary. The following gentlemen and ladies compose the Faculty: A. M. Elston, Professor of Ancient Languages and Elocution; R. A. Grant, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, and pro te n Professor of Natural Science; F. A. Pedler, Professor of English Literature; W. C. Ridgeway, Principal of Primary School; W. T. Lucas, Lecturer on Anatomy and Phisiology; Ignacio Brown, Teacher of Telegraphy and Penmanship; Mrs. J. C. Dixon, Teacher of Ornamental Branches, French and German; Mrs. M. E. Edwards, Teacher of Piano, Guitar and Vocal Music. Mr. F. A. Pedler is Secretary of the Faculty. Thus it will be seen that Hesperian College has numbered among her professors men and women of culture and ability, and parents who have sons and daughters to educate can place them in this institution with full confidence that they will receive the best of instruction and training.

Board of Supervisors.

MONDAY, May 13.—Board met at 1 P.M. Full Board present.

The following warrants on Lisbon Reclamation District were presented and allowed: No. 78, M. V. Gardner, $1,500; 77, Wm. Gwinn, $2,000; 76, M. Hirsh, $373.50; 73, P. G. Riehl, $51.63; 72, W. B. Treadwell, $25; 71, M. M. Odell, $308.35.

In the matter of opening the new road No. —, the Petition was received and the Bond approved Z. B. Kinchelo, John Winters and Surveyor O'Farrell were appointed Viewers.

In the matter of moving obstructions from Front, Pine and Olive streets, in the Town of Davisville, the petition was received and filed. Set for hearing June 10, 1878.

In the matter of constructing a bridge across Putah Creek in conjunction with Solano county and the Vaca Railroad, the Petition was received.

The following Warrants on Reclamation District No. 108 were presented and approved: No. 332, Wm. Caldwell, $300; 333, William Caldwell, $336.37; 331, Sacramento Valley Reclamation Company, $173.50; 335, J. J. Diefendorff, $261.39.

TUESDAY, May 14—Board met pursuant to adjournment.

In the matter of the bridge across Dry Slough at Reardon's ranch, the report of Mr. Sims—appointed by the Board as committee, stating that the above bridge was completed as contracted for—was received, accepted and placed on file.

In the matter of Road district No. 1, Maurice Sheehan, Road Master elect, bond received and filed.

Resignation of S. M. Norton, as Constable of Cacheville, received and accepted.

On motion it was ordered that Mr. Wm. S. Pace be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Norton as Constable of Cacheville.

On motion it was ordered that John Holebaus, an invalid destitute of means, be admitted to the County Hospital.

On motion it was ordered that Supervisor S. N. Mering be appointed to act as committee to examine the route of road No. 137 and report at the next meeting.

The sum of $107.50 was appropriated in favor of Fred Willis, as indigent.

Official Election Returns.

The Board of Town Trustees met at the Town Hall Monday evening May 13th, and canvassed the returns of the election held in the Town of Woodland May 6th, 1878, for five Town Trustees and a Town Marshal. The following were the votes cast:

FOR TOWN TRUSTEES.	
J. M. Rhodes	239
Jesse Clark	125
Otto Schluer	221
T. R. Porter	172
A. Nicklesburg	207
G. W. Hiatt	182
D. C. Hubbard	145
J. L. Simpson	180
James Viers	224
Christ. Sieber	243
R. Fitz	94
H. Perry	109
Wm. Gammill	110
Jas. Amesberry	99
FOR TOWN MARSHAL.	
T. C. Pockman	189
George Alford	193
E. Follett	96

Messrs. Sieber, Rhodes, Viers, Schluer and Nicklesburg having received the highest number of votes for Town Trustees, were declared duly elected, and Geo. Alford having received the highest number of votes cast for Town Marshal was also declared elected. The new officers will be duly installed next Monday evening.

Another Victim.

Another youth from Dogtown has fallen into the meshes of sin. He came into town yesterday, and his puffed hair, high-heeled boots and bright blue necktie proclaimed him one of the elite of that classic burg. But he fell, and how swift and terrible was his descent. His hands were used to handling the plow and cracking the blacksnake over refractory mules, yet with the usual assumption of the novice he imagined he could handle the pasteboards. He sat down to the card table with four "professionals." On the first deal he received four tens. He "called" his right-hand neighbor for all he had—$32.50. The man had four jacks. He sadly arose from the table and slid out at the door, and then we saw him mount his horse and ride away in the direction of his native hills.

Personal.

President B. H. Smith, of Hesperian College, left for the East Tuesday on a visit to friends in Canton, Missouri. Mr. Smith has held the position of President of the Faculty of our College during the past three years, and has filled it with distinguished ability. On his return we understand Mr. Smith designs locating in Oakland where it is said he has been called to occupy the pulpit of the Christian Church at a good salary. He is an able speaker, and Woodland's loss will be Oakland's gain.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal., May 13, 1878.

Brown, Mette	McGrahame, Geo T
Baird, Norman, M	Ritchey, James B
Churchill, Andrew (3)	Roemer, Carl
Chapman, George	Simpson, Martha
Clapp, Mrs Lucretia	Scott, Nancy
Cutler, S P	Simoral, S W
Giles, W A	Smith, H N
Hopkins, T J	Sullivan, Jennie
Meison, L	Upshawl, E
McMillen, James	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised."

L. WALKER, P. M.

A Mellow Drama.

Place, Woodland; time, a day or so ago; scene, editor's sanctum.

Enter Editor—Now is the summer of our sweet content made furious winter by this sickly fraud. Why is't? 'twas naught but our party played the recreant and made of us a mark for every hand of scorn. What is this? Why? Wherefore? Had they accepted me as a dictator, stern and strong, we might have won the fight. They cast me from them, and now have left me, weary and old with service, at the mercy of a rude stream that must forever hide me. Vain pomp and glory of the world, I hate thee, farewell. Ha! what is this?

Enter Caterer—Most potent, grave and veteran journalist. I come not here to talk, you know too well the story of your falsehood, and I must have retraction quick and fast, or by the worth of mine eternal soul thou hadst been better had been born a dog than answer my awaked wrath. Answer me quick or I will on thy hesitation tweak thy nose.

Editor—I ne'er said naught of thee, and if another said I did, why tell them then they liest. [Exit caterer satisfied.]

Enter Caterer No. 2.—Ha! ha! Lie to thee! Now take it back thou cringing *Male* or I will fire thee out.

Editor—Pity me, most powerful friend, oh pity. Everything that I've e'er said on either side I now take back. [Exit caterer No. 2. satisfied.]

Editor—Oh now I'm safe. Oh knaves, oh villains rank, and scheming politicians, I'll yet have vengeance, and when I do, look to your hearths.

Bay-Window Sketches.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—I must say something regarding the use of tobacco. Not that I arrogate to myself any influence, but on the hypothesis that good advice is never useless. Ever since the renowned Walter Raleigh introduced the weed into England, the pernicious habit has been gaining favor, until now it is hard to meet a man who is not addicted to its use. Arguing from the premises that every abnormal appetite is dangerous to the physical as well as to the moral system, I can not see why people of education and refinement should countenance its use. And yet some of them do. I have seen ladies who have actually declared that to them the smell of a cigar was delightful, and I have even seen them use it; but be it said for the intelligence of our sex, those *ladies* are very few. Laws have been enacted for the prevention of its use—their results have been nothing. As to its filth, a more potent illustration than I saw in Washington Hall the other night could not be found. It was during the exercises of the College students. Several young men were seated on boxes in the isles. They were all chewing tobacco, and in front of them was a pool of the noxious saliva. I saw the ladies as they passed out and their dresses were bedraggled in the filth. It shocked me, and I almost declared that I would never recognize a man who used tobacco. There must be some way to stop its use, and I only wish it could be found. I would advise all young ladies to avoid men who are addicted to its use. C. CLAYTON.

Crops and Weather.

Weather sharps give it as their opinion that we will have a shower of rain during the latter part of the present month. While we do not need rain very badly, a shower would be very acceptable to late sown grain. Mr. Beamer's crop of barley just north of town would be wonderfully improved thereby. This field was sown rather late in the season, and although it is up and stands very thick, the ground is hard. The weather so far has been very propitious for winter sown cereals. We have had but three days of north wind and only a few days of very warm weather. Haying has commenced, and a heavy crop will be cut. The potato crop will also be very fine. Mr. Wiseman, who lives in town, planted some about three weeks ago, and the other day informed us that he had already dug up a few that were nearly as large as a hen's egg. Corn, in localities best adapted to its cultivation, is said to be much larger and to look much better than it has done for a long time. The unprotected plains are not well adapted to the growth of corn generally, on account of the occasional strong north winds. But this year in the absence of our usual northers and with plenty of moisture in the ground it is looking splendidly. Altogether the outlook is a pleasing one.

A Slight Mishap.

Mr. Chas. Morin is now making another water tank similar to the one manufactured for Chas. Coil, Esq. The workshop is directly beneath our sanctum window, and the noise made by the hammers of the workmen is heard with unwonted distinctness all over our office. Printers as a rule are very susceptible to harsh sounds, and every time Ed.'s hammer descends upon a rivet our devil is wonderfully exercised. He was seated on his stool yesterday, and in the absence of the foreman his head rested upon his case and he surrendered himself to Morpheus. We glanced over at him and observed that his eyes were closed, and the radiant smile upon his youthful countenance proclaimed him sweetly dreaming. Anon came to his face a sweet and softened look, as if the visionary picture of a fair maiden was in his mind, irradiating his handsome "phiz." It was while in one of these moods that Ed.'s hammer descended with more than usual force. Our devil gave a convulsive spring, and in a moment was seated on the floor amid a pile of pied type. He looked exquisitely foolish, picked up the scattered type and arose to his feet. Then his lips moved and he glanced in the direction of Morin's shop. We can only imagine what he said.

Around Town.

We took a stroll around the town yesterday to note the improvements and progress of business. We first called at the County Hospital, but Mr. Harlan, the Warden, was not at home. The place, however, looks neat and clean, and the new improvements show taste and skill. The arrangements of the grounds are very comfortable, and their appearance denote a knowledge of the necessities of the hospital. We looked in at the flouring mill. This old stand-by is constantly at work, and the machinery runs as merrily as it did ten years ago. It illustrates the fact that any enterprise that does its supporters justice will never lack a healthy patronage. Considerable wheat is stored here waiting to be converted into flour. People on the streets were all fanning themselves, and the town presented the appearance of some Oriental bazaar. The stores were crowded with customers, and the whole appearance of the community indicates a healthy and brilliant future.

A Malicious Canard.

A report was circulated on Thursday last that at the election on Monday the Sheriff had released the prisoner Osborne and brought him down to the polls where he was permitted to vote. Upon the report gaining credence a warrant was sworn out in the Justice's Court and Osborne was examined on said charge. Of course it was proven that the report was only a malicious canard. How the falsehood originated we do not know, but suppose it was manufactured by some disappointed politician. But how such an insane and ridiculous idea could have been believed as much as it was we cannot for a moment imagine.

New Arrivals.

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Mr. S. S. Blowers, brother of R. B. Blowers, of this place, who arrived with his wife from Bucyrus, Ohio, on Sunday last. Mr. Blowers says he is more than delighted with California. He starts with his brother, R. B., to make a tour of the State on Friday next, and unless we are mistaken, by the time he takes in all of California he will not be long in concluding to become a permanent settler. He and his family could not have fallen into better hands or found more comfortable quarters than those of his brother.

The Workingmen of Cacheville.

CACHEVILLE, May 13th, 1878.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—In pursuance to a call a large number of citizens congregated at O'Brien's Hall, Cacheville, last Saturday night, for the purpose of agitating the subject of Labor. When the meeting was called to order J. Martin was appointed Chairman and S. M. Norton, Secretary.

H. W. Atwell was the first speaker. He said he had not come prepared to make an extended speech, but would indulge in a little plain talk. He was in favor of equal rights to all. He had been fighting for principle for years in the ranks of other parties, but had tired of the "vain delusions of hope." He was ready to renew the struggle fairly and squarely on a new footing. "The Chinese must go" was their battle cry—and they meant it. Said he, "They tell us we will revolutionize the Coast. Yes sir, we will; but we propose to do it within the bounds of law and order." He dwelt at considerable length upon the folly of trusting to the old parties to effect the desired reform. He took up the subject of taxation and handled it in such a manner as to call forth repeated applause. He was no communist—the idea that communism existed in the real workingmen's party was absurd. He believed in vested rights, but was in favor of breaking up these land monopolies, which could only be done by exacting equal taxation. He wanted to see the large uncultivated tracts of land divided up into small farms, which would soon add material wealth and prosperity to the country. As to Kearny, he could not endorse him. For the good he had done, he gave him credit; for his faults, he pitied him. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause and his remarks made a perceptible impression on the anxious listeners.

Mr. Charles Hurlbut next ascended the rostrum and entertained the audience some fifteen minutes, during which he made several points.

J. H. Murphy, being present was called upon, and responded in a few well directed remarks, his principal theme being taxation.

At this juncture S. N. Mering was discovered to be present and was loudly called for. He responded by giving his views on the Chinese question. He always had been a workingman, and was in favor of remedying the Chinese evil, but thought it could be and was being done by the old parties. Memorials had been sent to Congress by both parties but only recently had our members taken the matter in hand, and he thought it probable that something would be done.

A lively debate here ensued between the speaker and Mr. Atwell, who held that nothing ever had been effected in Congress or elsewhere before the inauguration of the labor movement. The contest ended by Mr. Atwell extending his opponent a cordial invitation to unite with the movement.

This having finished the speaking, the matter of organizing came up for discussion. About thirty names were enrolled for membership, and Monday night, May 13th, appointed for organization. S. M. N.

Another Concert in Preparation.

The Handel and Haydn Society of this city having received an invitation to take part in the great May festival which comes off at San Francisco May 28th, 29th and 30th, it has been decided to give a concert at Central Hall Saturday evening, May 25th, for the purpose of helping to defray the expenses of a representation from this city. The programme is now being made out and will contain many entirely new attractions in addition to the Anvil Chorus; among which will be a couple of solos by Mrs. Addie T. Pinkham, wife of the President of the Society, a lady who has gained an enviable reputation in the Eastern cities for her superior ability as a vocalist. The programme, which promises to be the best ever presented to the people of Woodland, will be published in a few days.

The Workingmen.

The workingmen met Friday as usual. There was a very slim attendance, not more than 20 members being present. The ostensible business of the meeting was for finding out the "black sheep"—the ones who had been traitors to the cause at the past election. A committee of five was appointed to whom charges against inconsistent members are to be preferred. These charges are to be reported to the Club by the Committee, and the Club will then take action on them. Mr. Cronin, the President, Mr. Hopkins, the Secretary, and Mr. Quilty, the Marshal, resigned their offices. The latter gentleman desired to withdraw from the Club, but was not permitted to do so. After much stormy conversation the meeting adjourned until Friday, the 24th.

Winters Items.

From the *Advocate* of Saturday last:

Contractors will finish the Yolo end of the Cañon road next week.

Henry Seaman is buying a large herd of beef cattle to consume the feed on his ranch near town.

Farmers are picking men up every day to summer-fallow and hay at $55 and $40 per month.

A fortune awaits the man or company that utilizes the Putah Creek water for machinery or irrigation purposes; we understand it is now vacant.

Petitions signed by everybody are in circulation, asking the Board of Supervisors to construct a good substantial wagon bridge at this place across Putah creek; something that is much needed.

A Curious Potato.

Mr. Jeff. Pockman brought into our office on Friday last a very curiously deformed potato. We know of nothing to which we can compare it unless, perhaps, it be a human being. It has a large body, legs, arms and head. We confess we have to draw considerably upon our imagination to compare it to a man, yet still the semblance is of nothing else. Upon the head of the potato are two very delicately drawn eyes, which seem to be gazing upward with an expression like Marius upon the ruins of Carthage, or Wagstaff upon the Citizens' ticket, only it has a very different expression from the latter celebrity. It is a very curious freak of nature.

A Misconstruction.

The Vallejo *Chronicle* wilfully misconstrues the sentiment of our article in regard to the fraudulent voting of Chas. Findley. It says that we assert that Findley was not to blame for illegal voting on account of his being intoxicated at the time he cast his ballot. This is palpably untrue. We expressed sympathy for him not because he was drunk, but because he had been forced to vote while in this condition; and because the person under whose guidance he committed the act was aware of that condition. We never for a moment asserted that the fact of his being drunk should alone warrant clemency.

New Patents.

The *Mining and Scientific Press* Patent Department has received official notice of the issue of the following patents to Pacific Coast inventors for the week ending April 30th, viz: Wm. Haas, Walla Walla, W. T., washing machines; Trademarks—Girolamo Sulch, San Francisco, smoking tobacco.

A dispatch received from Marysville informs us that the Third District Convention which met there yesterday nominated the following Delegates to the Constitutional Convention for the Third Congressional District: Marion Biggs, T. S. Belcher, W. F. Tinnin, W. F. Heustes, J. McM. Shafter, J. M. Kelley, A. P. Overton and B. T. Shurtleif.

The following persons were indicted by the Grand Jury, which reported on Saturday last: Charles Findley, for felony—illegal voting; bail fixed at $1,000. John Thomas, for arson—burning the Depot; bail fixed at $5,000. D. F. Lee, for embezzlement—bail fixed at $250. Indictments were found against several others, for which bench warrants were issued.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Mendelssohn Company.

Doc. Hubbard was unfortunate enough to lose a horse lately. Hard riding was the cause.

Gladiator Cigars at Thomas & Bidwell's. The best cigar out.

A slight touch of earthquake in Sacramento on Wednesday evening last.

A Workingmen's Club has been organized in Cacheville with a membership of thirty.

The effects of the last election are still felt, and times are lively in consequence.

A picnic was given by the colored population Wednesday in the grove near Washington garden.

Mr. L. Whitmore, late lessee of the Woodland Race Course, is spending a few days in our city.

Theodore Winters' mare, Mollie McCarthy, left for the East in charge of Budd Dobie on Monday last.

A warehouse has been built near the flouring mill with which it is connected by a small railway.

Grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth.

Capt. D. B. Goode has erected a neat picket fence in front of his house on the newly opened part of Second street.

Mat. Tackney, Esq., who has been stopping at his ranch in Tehama county for some time past, has returned to Woodland.

Geo. W. Andrews has purchased a fine new dray, of larger capacity than his present one, to accommodate his increasing business.

If, as the *Mail* says, the late election was a victory for the Republicans, why all this cry of fraud? Truly, consistency is a jewel.

A very neat pair of 18-carat gold chain bracelets really worth $75, will be sold for $35, at Uncle Harris', 702 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

The new planing mill is fast assuming proportions. The roof is now on the building and it will soon be ready to receive the machinery.

The schooner George R. Collins from Rock Port arrived at Vallejo on the 12th insant with a cargo of 135,000 feet of lumber for R. H. Newton of this place.

The young man who was arrested on election day and sentenced to pay a fine of $20 or be imprisoned twenty days, gave "leg bail," and is now at large.

That is very queer logic of the *Mail*, that because the Democrats re-nominated a popular Democrat on their ticket for Town Trustee therefore he was defeated.

As will be seen by our telegraphic news, repairs on the railroad to Sacramento have been commenced, and the break is to be repaired so that trains can run by June 1st.

Mr. Peck is extending his water mains on Court and Third streets. He designs replacing the wooden pipe laid east of the Water Works with iron pipe in a short time.

Mr. R. Harlan, an employee of Byron Jackson, at his planing mill, met with an accident yesterday whereby he lost one of his fingers. A saw performed the operation.

The store of S. T. Pendegast is being renovated and repaired. The inside will be painted a pure white. This will add much to its appearance. Sam's stock of goods is very large.

Shad are said to be plentiful in the Sacramento river, but there are not many caught on account of the salmon nets being so large—the meshes permitting them to run through.

A unanimous opposition Board had charge of the Town election on Monday. The Democrats won. Now why do the other side whine so pitifully and cry fraud so loudly? Was it a put up job?

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Mr. E. R. Lowe has had a walk similar to the one in front of the Craft House put down. The work was done by a company from San Francisco. This will add much to the appearance of his fine residence.

A day of real enjoyment and pleasure is in store for all who attend the Knights Landing picnic. An excursion train will leave Woodland at 9 A.M. and return about six o'clock. Fare for the round trip only six bits.

The daily stage which has heretofore run between Woodland and Madison, now continues its regular trips to Capay (or Langville) connecting with trains of Cal. P. R. R. at Woodland and those of V. V. R. R. at Madison.

We should have stated in the heading to President Smith's Baccalaureate Address, on our first page, that it was published by request of the Board of Trustees of Hesperian College, but this was by oversight omitted.

One of the first duties of the new Board of Trustees will be the appointment of a Night Watchman. Many of our citizens favor the present competent and efficient temporary officer, Mr. A. J. Holland, for that responsible position.

We learn from Mr. R. B. Blowers the sad intelligence that Henry Giddings, the mute, formerly of Woodland, who moved with his father's family to Visalia some years since, was accidentally drowned at that place about a month ago.

Porter & Co. are agents for the celebrated Glidden Patent Barb Galvanized Steel Fence Wire, acknowledged by all to be the best in use. A score of Yolo county farmers are using it and all praise it. A stock always kept on hand. Beware of imitations.

The advent of Tackney's new 'bus upon the street yesterday drew the attention of a large crowd. It presents a very fine appearance and speaks well of its makers, Dietz & Knox. The running of it will no doubt add largely to the transient custom of the Capital Hotel.

In talking with a prominent farmer of this county the other day he informed us that three or four weeks ago many farmers expected to cut part of their grain crops for hay, but that it has improved so much of late that there will be very little if any cut for that purpose.

We are constantly receiving new subscribers for the DAILY and WEEKLY DEMOCRAT. We can safely call the latter the best and largest country weekly in the State, and will relax no effort in still improving it and making it more than ever a necessity to the farmers of our county.

Admitting the truth of the *Mail's* statement as to the illegality of some of the votes cast at the past election, how would it elect Pockman any more than sustain Alford? If the voting was illegal was it any more so on the part of Alford than on Pockman's? Nobody is supposed to know for whom the disputed votes were cast.

Last Friday was the day on which the trial calendar of the District Court in this county is usually set, but on account of the difficulty of travel and the lack of important business here, the calendar will be set by the County Court. Judge Denson will open Court here for the trial cases on Monday the 20th inst.

News has been received here from private sources that Sheppardson, who shot and killed Town Marshal Arnold, in Colusa, a short time ago, has been acquitted. The jury are said to have stood 11 for acquittal and one for conviction on the first balot, and 12 for acquittal on the second ballot.

H. Stegall has erected a neat cottage house on the new part of Second street, south of Main Street, which he designs to rent. A few more such houses would have no difficulty in soon finding good tenants, judging from the inquiry and demand there has been for such residences the last few months.

Friday, May 17, will be the day of the Knights Landing Excursion and Picnic, when doubtless a very large gathering will be assembled in the beautiful Grove of Judge Snowball on the banks of the majestic Sacramento river, where at this season of the year nature appears in her most beautiful garb. No doubt a large number will go from Woodland, the special train leaving here at 9 A.M. and returning before night—just the time to suit all parties. Prepare your baskets and enjoy the day.

Buy the Sherman & Hyde Square Grand Piano.

Buy the celebrated Estey Organ, Sherman, Hyde & Co. Agents, San Francisco.

Weber Pianos took first premium at the Centennial.

Sherman, Hyde & Co., San Francisco, sell Pianos and Organs on easy terms.

Mrs. Edwards, teacher of vocal and instrumental music. Orders left at Green's Jewelry Store.

Sherman & Hyde Square Grand, four round corners, only $500. Warranted for ten years.

Go to G. W. Greene for Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise.

An eight-stop Estey Organ, a seven-stop Smith Organ and a ten-stop Clough & Warren Organ, for sale very cheap at Green's jewelry store.

All the great artists use the Weber Piano.

Mrs. Edwards will take orders for Sherman Hyde & Co's Pianos, and will sell them at San Francisco prices

Sherman & Hyde's is the largest music house on the Pacific Coast. Buy only of responsible Agents.

Sherman & Hyde will exchange organs for pianos, and new instruments for old ones.

BORN.

Near Cacheville, May 4th, to the wife of J. W. Martin, a Son.

In Capay, Yolo County, April 18th, to the wife of H. E. Rhodes, a Son.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. Wesley Wilson, May 14th, 1878, W. C. Ridgway and Miss M. E. Steele.

The printers were liberally reminded of the happy event. Mr. Ridgway is one of our highly educated Professors of Hesperian College, and Miss Steele is one of our most beautiful and accomplished young ladies. That their wedded life which opens so auspiciously today may be one long holiday of bliss and contentment is our wish.

At the residence of Mr. Ragsdale, in Woodland, May 8th, by the Rev. W. C. Curry, Mr. Benjamin F. Peart to Miss Lou. Ragsdale, both of Yolo County, California.

DIED.

In Cacheville, May 12th, Mary, wife of Leonard Knight, a native of Lincolnshire, England, aged 44 years.

At Knights Landing, May 11th, the infant daughter of Walter S. and S. E. Huston, aged 3 months and 8 days.

Woodland Markets.

[REPORTED DAILY BY F. S. FREEMAN & CO.]

WOODLAND, May 15.

FLOUR—⅌ bbl, $6 50@$7 00.
SUGAR—Island Refined, 10 @ 11c; S. F. Golden C., 11c; S. F. Fine Crushed, 13¾c; N. Y. Yellow C., 11¼c; N. Y. Fine Crushed, 14c; N. Y. Granulated, 13.
TEA—Japan, 35@60c.
CANDLES—14@20c.
SOAP—C. O., ⅌ lb 5@6½c; Cold Water Bleaching, 8@10c.

PRODUCE.

WHEAT—$1 75@$1 80.
BARLEY—$1 25.
POTATOES—$3 50.
HAY—$14 00.
EGGS—⅌ doz., 20c
POULTRY—Hens, ⅌ doz. $5 50@6 00; Chickens, $3 50@$4 00; Turkeys ⅌ lb 14c.
BUTTER—20@25c.
WOOL—Spring, 20@21c.

An Historical Fact.

Every agent who has been steadily selling the Improved $20 Homestead Lock Stitch Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Machine, most useful—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at FOUR TIMES the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly done so low in price by many dollars. The HOMESTEAD is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the Family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price, complete for domestic use, reduced to $20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address, John H. Kendall & Co., 421 Broadway, New York.

Quinine and Arsenic

Form the basis of many of the Ague remedies in the market, and is the last resort of physicians and people who know no better medicine to employ for the distressing complaint. The effects of either of these drugs are destructive to the system, producing headache, intestinal disorders, vertigo, dizziness, ringing of the ears, and depression of the constitutional health. AYER'S AGUE CURE is a vegitable discovery, containing neither quinine, arsenic, or deleterous ingredient, and is an infallible and rapid cure for every form of Fever and Ague. Its effects are permanent and certain, and no injury can result from its use. Besides being a positive cure for Fever and Ague in all its forms, it is also a superior remedy for Liver Complaints. It is an excellent tonic and preventive, as well as cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic districts. It acts directly on the Liver and biliary apparatus, thus stimulating the system to a vigorous, healthy condition. For sale by all dealers.

Among the Whitest Things on Earth

Are teeth, beautiful and preserved by SOZODONT; and the rose is scarce sweeter than the breath which becomes aromatic through its influence. It is the very pearl of dentifrices and the surest preventive of dental decay in existence. It remedies with certainty canker and every species of corrosive blemish upon the teeth, and counteracts the hurtful influence upon them of acidity of the stomach. The formula of its preparation includes only botanic ingredients and it contains only the purest and most salutary of these.

A Half or Whole Bottle of Murray and

Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water of the bath is of great use to invalids and all delicate or nervous persons, as it revives and braces up the falling strength and soothes the most irritable nervous system.

Resolution of Intention No. 20.

RESOLVED THAT IT IS THE INTENtion of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Woodland to order the alteration of Railroad Street in said town, so as to make the boundaries of that portion between Main Street and Lincoln Avenue as follows: Beginning at a point on the south line of Main Street, 30 feet east of the west line of the north east quarter of Section 32, Townshsp 10 North, Range 2 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence south and parallel with said quarter-section line, to the north line of Lincoln Avenue; thence west 46 feet; thence north, and parallel with said quarter-section line, to the south line of the lot of Thomas Kelly; thence west 4 feet; thence north, and parallel with said quarter-section line, to the south line of Main Street; thence east 50 feet to the place of beginning.

In Board of Trustees, May 6th, 1878. Adopted by the following vote: Ayes, Trustees Viers, Hiatt, Krellenberg, and Jackson. Absent, Trustee Edmonds.

my8d3w GEO. H. JACKSON, Town Clerk.

$66 A WEEK in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. mb11d6mwly

FIFTY CENTS PER WEEK.

All classes of legitimate advertisements not exceeding five lines inserted in this column for 50 cents per week. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents. To find out the number of lines an advertisement will make, reckon five words for the first line and six words for each subsequent line. Parts of lines charged as full lines.

HOLMES & WILSON, DENTISTS, OVER Bank of Woodland. Office hours from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M. Sundays, from 10 to 11 A.M. my7

MR. GEORGE WISEMAN is prepared to manufacture Beehives and Honey Boxes to order. Enquire at his residence, corner of North and Elm Streets. my12*

PORTER & CO. have an assortment of Wood and Willow Ware, consisting of Wash-tubs, Wash-boards, Wood and Paper Pails, Market and Clothes Baskets, Demijohns and Water Kegs, Scrub and Shoe Brushes, Wisp and Toy Brooms, Butter Bowls, Chopping Trays, etc., etc. Their Variety Table has a host of little articles upon it, useful to every housekeeper. myld

PORTER & CO. have two brands of Eastern Cigars—"Aristocrat" and "Tiptop"—the best cigars in town for the money. A large variety of Tobaccos always on hand. myld

DOG TAGS.—All persons owning dogs in the Town of Woodland are hereby notified to come forward immediately and purchase tags for them at the Marshal's office for the year 1878. M. W. THOMAS, Marshal. ap30d

GO TO WEBBER'S for a cool glass of Soda Water, and a genuine Havana Cigar for a bit. ap19d

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—A new Piano, warranted, can be purchased and a good single carriage horse will be taken as part payment at a fair valuation. Apply at THE DEMOCRAT Office. ap21

Notice is Given,

That through failing health I am compelled to sell my Farm of

4,567 Acres of Land

In Yolo County, situated within

HALF MILE OF DUNNIGAN STATION

ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.,

And known as

"THE BUCKEYE RANCH."

Some of the same land produced Forty Bushels per acre of Wheat in the dry year of '77. The Sacramento River is four miles East of the Ranch, and Wheat is always worth from five to ten cents per 100 lbs. more at the River than in Woodland, and with light teams can haul two loads of Grain daily.

I WILL SELL ABOUT

75 head Horses and Mules

—AND—

100 HEAD OF CATTLE:

About Forty head of which are Dairy Cows—the balance Young Stock; also,

300 HEAD OF HOGS!

And if any person wishes to purchase a DAIRY FARM, I will sell my

FARM OF 1,140 ACRES

IN PLUMAS COUNTY!

☞ The above lands will be sold in a body or in parcels to suit; the terms will be one-half cash, and the balance can remain one, two or three years—at the option of the purchaser—on small interest. **THE AGRICULTURAL TOOLS** will be sold. All the above property will be sold at Private Sale, and if not disposed of before June next, will be sold at Auction. For particulars, apply to

W. J. CLARKE,
ja23dw On the Premises.

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Per week, in Woodland, by Carrier........15 cts.
Per year, through the Postoffice..........$6.00.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Per square of one inch, 1st insertion.........$1.00.
" " subsequent " ....50.

A liberal reduction for large and continued advertisements at column rates, as follows: ¼ column 1 time $3, ½ col. $5, 1 col. $9;—greater space and longer time in proportion.

The **Daily Democrat** is issued in the morning, and will contain special telegraphic reports of all important events occurring throughout the world three or four hours in advance of the arrival of the city dailies. Also, *Latest Market and Stock Quotations*, together with all local and general news transpiring that can be obtained up to the hour of going to press.

Friends of the enterprise will please send in their Advertisements by 3 P.M. for next morning—subscription at any time.

WM. SAUNDERS,
my31w Editor and Proprietor.

SHERMAN, HYDE & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE LARGEST MUSIC-HOUSE

IN THE STATE.

Sherman & Hyde Square and Upright Pianos;

Weber Pianos;

Stedman and German Upright Pianos;

Estey and Standard Organs;

Brass Instruments, Sheet Music,

—AND—

Everything in the Music Line.

☞ PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Address,

SHERMAN, HYDE & CO.,
no8dly SAN FRANCISCO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

J. I. EATON

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY

—OF—

Groceries and Provisions,

—CONSISTING OF—

A large lot of Eastern, California and Island Sugars, Fresh Sugar-Cured Hams, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Crackers of all kinds, Bacon, Lard, Potatoes, Beans, Green Corn and Dried Fruits, Eastern and Cal. Syrup, Knights Landing and Madison Flour,

Glass and Queensware, Tobacco and Cigars, Nails,

AND MEN'S EVERYDAY CLOTHING,

In fact EVERYTHING KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE; which I offer at reasonable terms and defy competition in quality or price. The public are invited to call and examine my goods and learn my prices. GOODS DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF TOWN. Place of business,

Cor. of Main and Third Streets,

my12d J. I. EATON.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1878.

Never Again.

She wandered by the lonely shore,
And listened to the moaning sea,
And sad and weary was her wail;
"O waves, give back my love to me!"

But the wide billows rose and fell,
And took no heed of her sad pray'r,
And bright the moon above her shone,
And glinted on her flaxen hair.

The light of love within her heart
Was darkened by the murky lee,
And ever came a wailing cry,
"O waves, give back my love to me!"

They rippled till they reached her feet;
She did not feel the touch of death,
But looked to see her own true love,
And feel the kisses of his breath.

She knelt upon the cold wet sand,
The rising tide she did not see,
But clasped her hands and wildly cried,
"O waves, give back my love to me!"

They never saw sweet May again,
Although they sought from East to West;
The waves had borne her to her love,
And gently stilled the weary breast.

A Battle-Scarred City.

BY A SOUTHERN WOMAN.

No non-combatants saw more of the shifting panorama of the civil war in the United States than did the citizens of Winchester, in the valley of Virginia. Held as an outpost by the Confederates the first year, it afterward served as a shuttlecock between the gray and blue battledores. It thus changed hands eighty-four times, and when the game was over the shuttlecock was denuded of feathers, velvet and tinsel—a poor, useless, ruined thing. The best houses in the town had served as hospitals, barracks and even *stables*. A lady after the war, upon taking possession of a house newly painted and repaired, was informed by her neighbors that they had many a time seen the heads of cavalry horses at the windows from which the children of the family now gazed. It is needless to say that her relish for her new home was slightly disturbed, as one does not like the idea of living in a stable, if it is newly painted.

Of course, in common with the rest of Virginia, the town was almost a unit in its enthusiastic loyalty to the Southern cause, and such being the case suffered accordingly. Jackson and Ashby were peculiarly the Valley heroes; their approach was the signal for wild joy, their retreat for bitter tears. It seems wonderful, in looking back, that ordinary physiques could so long have stood the severe strain upon their powers; the excitement of battle followed by an occupation by the enemy; of weeks and months during which time communication was utterly cut off with friends; the terrible depression thus caused to be obliterated by another season of excitement and exultation; this constituted the war life at an outpost. Nor was it without its effect. There never was a time in the history of the town when so many young girls and old people died. It took very little disease to result fatally; the system sank almost immediately; and yet, with all the terrors of that time, there was a charm in the life which was so much more and so much less than life ever was before or ever will be again. We would none of us part with our war experience, bitter as it was; when hope and despair followed each other as the minutes in the hour; when the issues of each day were so imminent, containing in them often more than the measure of joy and sorrow which is the ordinary allotment of a life-time. A bare narration of facts would hardly be credited. I have seen the town change masters four times in one day. First a battle, followed by a triumphal occupation by one party for a few hours, the first greeting of long absent friends interrupted by another battle, followed by the gloom of defeat, and while our tears yet flowed, another battle, another scene of joy, and so on through the day. One never knew what an hour would bring forth. Too often we would rise in the morning to find a different flag floating over the town from that which blessed our vision when we retired to rest. Sometimes this change was quietly made, one army retreating before the other, without disturbing the slumbering citizens; but far more often was our rest rudely disturbed by the booming of the cannon or the more terrible crashing of musketry at our very doors, and our startled vision was opened upon the glare of burning buildings; or we would be stunned by the explosion of a monster magazine, while the crashing window-glass and falling mortar attested too surely the reality of the danger, and we thanked God for one more miraculous escape from sudden death. This was invariably the precursor of an evacuation of the town before the Confederates entered. Let me paint you one picture from memory.

It was in the afternoon of the 23d day of May, 1862, that the citizens of Winchester were startled by a great sound of wheels rattling on the stones of the valley turnpike, and before they had time to wonder what it could mean there came rushing down the hill a confused medley of wagons, horses and men; the first horse, perfectly exhausted, fell, and the next unable to check their flying speed stumbled against the wagons, and so the next, until the street was crowded with broken and overturned vehicles, from which men covered with dust were extricating themselves with the best speed they might. Horsemen covered with dust and with marks of the stampede in their faces galloped past; some hastening on to their quarters without exchanging a word with any one; others on the contrary talking eagerly to friends with wild gesticulation, pointing behind them; others still, throwing themselves beside the hydrants, allowed the cool water to stream upon their heated heads, or with it slaked their parched throats. All faces gathered blackness; there was an appearance of trouble and haste; of apprehension and expectation everywhere. "What can it mean?" said the citizens to one another. It could not be the approach of Gen. Jackson, as they had heard of him but a few days before, far away in McDowell, fighting Gen. Milroy. But it was even so. With his foot cavalry he made a dash down the valley and cut off a portion of the wagon train at Newtown, and was now in full march on Winchester.

The night was long to be remembered. The sound of the locomotive mingled with the frightened cries of women and children entreating to be taken away before the impending battle; companies of cavalry dashing through the town; the rolling of the artillery wagons going to the front, and the commissary wagons and ambulances making the best speed in the opposite direction; companies of infantry, with stern set faces, going out to the battle; and through all this babel of sound broke the occasional boom of the distant cannon, showing that the combatants were drawing near to each other. There was little sleep that night for any; there were so few male citizens left in the town that the ladies were peculiarly unprotected; they could not trust their servants, and knew not what would be the result of a battle in their very midst. The house from which my pen and ink sketch of these scenes was taken was at the northern end of the town, on one corner of what was old Fort Washington; it was almost the last house in the street, the country spreading out beyond in a level plain, from which all the trees had already been cut, so that there was nothing to obstruct the view. It was on the top of a very high hill, and also commanded a view of the whole country on the southern side of the town, at which point all of the interest at present centered, as it was on those hills the Federal forces were making a strong stand—planting their artillery and deploying their forces. About 11 o'clock on the night before the battle four ladies, the only inmates of the house on the hill, while trying to calm the tumult of their minds in the midst of the outside turmoil, were terrified to hear a company of cavalry dash up the hill and dismount around the house; they heard them come into the yard and the lower part of the house, and remembered, with sinking hearts, that there was not even a locked door between the floor on which they were and that now occupied by the soldiery. Afraid to call attention to their presence by even a light, they sat up the entire night in absolute silence and darkness, with the horror of a great fear upon them. Surely there was a special Providence over them during those terrible hours. The same God who shut the mouths of the lions, and preserved his servant watched over them, for the night passed in safety, and with the first dawning of the day the roar of the cannon proclaimed that the battle had joined; and what a sight met the vision of those who stood upon the top of that house and turned their eyes from point to point of landscape! To the south, east and west the battle was raging, while the streets were crowded with fugitives. Negro women, with great bundles on their heads, dragging their little children by the hands; here was a child alone, crying for its mother; there a mother wringing her hands for a child lost in the *melee*. Just below, soldiers with lighted torches in their hands were disappearing in the warehouses, which were filled with army stores, and soon the smoke and flames bursting from the roofs told their business. Every moment the panic increased, and when the blue coats broke on the tops of the hills and ran at the point of Confederate bayonets the rout became general. Whole companies fled up the streets with pallid faces, throwing away guns, knapsacks, clothing or anything which impeded their progress, until the ground was carpeted with such articles. Here came a horse flying under a burden of three which he bore; next, a piece of artillery covered with men; the wheel came off—it was the work of a minute to cut the traces, mount the horses, and on, while those less fortunate made the best use of their heels and sped away.

But now the gray disappears upon the hills, and mingles with the blue in the streets; they grapple as they run; they grapple as they lie in the death struggle on the ground. Oh, that brother should thus meet brother! Every now and then a flying figure falls; one coming after stops a moment and covers over the face of the dead which he has made dead. A company of infantry, marching with some feeble attempt at order, comes up the hill; at the corner they stop and huddle together like frightened sheep. Two roads meet; which shall they take? Danger here, danger there, and danger behind them, they crowd one upon another with white faces. An officer rides up with drawn sword, all bloody. "Forward!" he cries; the doubt is solved. They spring forward, break ranks, and scatter in every direction. And now the lurid, leaping flames lend horror to the scene; the warehouses are one sheet of flame, which leap from building to building, eager for their prey. Suddenly some one cries: "The powder! where is the powder?" And it is remembered that there is at the end of this row of warehouses a building used as a magazine. "God of mercy! there is enough powder there to blow up the town, with its teeming multitude!" The fire engines are brought out. Some wretch has cut the hose, and rendered them useless; the fire gains—the roof begins to smoke—no time is to be lost; citizens and soldiers mount the roof; buckets of water are passed up, while some go inside, pour water on the powder and remove it. They work bravely; one spark, and all would be over! But heaven helps them; the spark does not come! The fire stops at the next house, and thousands upon thousands of lives are saved.

And now comes the Confederates in force, and who is at their head? The women know, the old men know; they rush out of the houses and throw themselves almost under his horse's feet, crying, "General Jackson! General Jackson!" With hat off, and triumph in his whole visage, he greets them one and all, telling them to go under shelter, for the balls are still flying; but they are past fear; "fear hath torment," and this is unmitigated joy—joy which is broken in a moment by the wail of women's voices for the dead fallen upon the threshold of their homes. "Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted because they were not."

Such is war, terrible war!

NO DANGER.—It is dangerous to strike a match in any place where there are inflammable materials and consequent danger of setting things on fire. A perfectly safe light, however, may be easily procured. Take an oblong phial of the whitest glass, and put into it a piece of phosphorous about the size of a pea. Pour some olive oil, heated to the boiling point, upon the phosphorous; fill the phial about one-third and then cork it tightly. To use this novel light remove the cork, allow the air to enter the phial, and then recork it. The empty space in the phial will become luminous, and the light obtained will be equal to that of a lamp. When the light grows dim its power can be increased by taking out the cork and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter the phial. In winter it is sometimes necessary to heat the phial between the hands in order to increase the fluidity of the oil. The apparatus, thus prepared, may be used for six months. This is something worth remembering.

A FOOL and his father's money are soon parted.

A Faithful Dog.

The following instance of the fidelity and sagacity in a dog was related by Dr. Pariset, who was President of the Paris Academy of Medicine some twenty years ago:

A young man of Perpignan was arrested on a charge of conspiracy, and taken to Paris. He had a dog, which, seeing his master carried off in this manner, knew that he was unhappy, and his looks showed sadness and grief. The dog followed the carriage in which his master was conveyed, but took care not to show himself to him. When they arrived in Paris their carriage was driven to the prison of the Conciergerie. There the three travelers alighted, and the dog, not being able any longer to conceal himself, assuming an attitude of submission, of condolence and of fear, came crouching to his master, who, surprised and affected, replied to his caresses by his own, and obtained leave from the governor of the prison for the poor animal to remain with him. Three months passed before the trial came on, and, on the day it took place, the young man was followed to the hall of justice by his dog, which lay down under a bench, where it remained during the trial. The young man was unanimously acquitted, and was most warmly congratulated by numerous friends who were present. Before leaving the Court he inquired for his dog, but he was nowhere to be found. From the joy which followed the acquittal, the dog concluded that his master was out of danger and had nothing more to fear, and he immediately set out for Perpignan, traveling night and day. After a journey of more than a hundred hours he reached the city and arrived at the master's house, where he barked loudly and scraped violently at the door, and when it was opened by the surprised family, the dog rushed in, his eyes sparkling with delight, running from side to side, leaping and uttering cries of joy; the movements of his whole frame seemed to say, "Rejoicing be in the midst of you!" In reality, two days afterward a letter arrived, acquainting the family with the happy result of the trial, and announcing the speedy return of him for whom they so long suffered the greatest anxiety. From Paris to Perpignan the distance is 600 English miles.

The Candle-Tree.

This tree is confined to the valley of Chagres, where it forms entire forests. In entering them, a person might almost fancy himself transported into a chandler's shop. From all the stems and lower branches hang long cylindrical fruits, of a yellow wax color, so much resembling a candle as to have given rise to the popular apellation. The fruit is generally from two to three, but not unfrequently four feet long, and an inch in diameter. The tree itself is about twenty-four feet high, with opposite trifoliated leaves and large white blossoms, which appear throughout the year, but are in greatest abundance during the rainy season. The *Palo de Velas* belongs to the natural order *Crescentraceæ*, and is a *Purmentiera*, of which genus, hitherto, only one species, the *P. edulis*, DeCand., was known to exist. The fruit of the latter, called *Quanhscilote*, is eaten by the Mexicans; while that of the former serves for food to numerous herds of cattle. Bullocks, especially, if fed with the fruit of this tree, Guinea-grass, and *Batatilla* (*Ipomœa brashypoda*, Benth.,) soon get fat. It is generally admitted, however, that the meat partakes in some degree of the peculiar apple-like smell of the fruit; but this is by no means disagreeable, and easily prevented, if, for a few days previous to the killing of the animal, the food is changed. The tree produces its principal harvest during the dry season, when all the herbaceous vegetation is burned up; and on that account its cultivation in tropical countries is especially recommended; a few acres of it would effectually prevent that want of fodder which is always most severely felt after the periodical rains have ceased.—*Hooker's Journal of Botany.*

Is it Really Desirable to Accumulate Property?

Judging by the scandal in the Vanderbilt family and the Lord family, we should say not. Commodore Vanderbilt had scarcely been laid in his grave before his children began to quarrel over his property; and now, when another wealthy man, Mr. Lord, marries at the age of 82, his sons are trying to make him out an imbecile. We wonder if these young men ever read the twelfth verse of the eleventh chapter of Hebrews.

In view of these cases, it would seem that it is not desirable for one who would fain go down to his grave in peace, and to leave no cause for unseemly bickerings after his death, to accumulate property. Had Cornelius Vanderbilt and Thomas Lord been poor men, their families would have been saved these unfortunate scandals.

One of the lessons to be deduced from all this is, if you have wealth, to use it for your own good and the good of others while you are in the prime of manhood, and then it will not remain to estrange and embroil your sons after your death, or to have them question your sanity while you are yet alive. Besides, after parting with it, you will be able to read the following passage of Scripture with more equanimity and comfort:

Verily, I say unto you, that a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of Heaven. And again I say unto you, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

A CUBAN MILKMAN.—Few matters strike the observant stranger with a stronger sense of their peculiarity than the Cuban milkman's mode of supplying his town or city customers. He has no cart filled with shining cans, and they in turn filled with milk (or what purports to be milk, but which is apt strongly to savor of Cochituate or Croton), so there can be no deception as to the genuine character of the article which he supplies. Driving his sober kine from door to door, he deliberately milks just the quantity required by each customer, delivers it, and drives on to the next. The patient animal becomes as conversant with the residence of her master's customers as he is himself, and stops unbidden at regular intervals before the proper houses, often followed by a pretty little calf, which amuses itself by gazing at the process, while it wears a leather muzzle to prevent its interference with the supply of milk intended for another quarter. There are doubtless two good reasons for this mode of delivering milk in Havana and the large towns in Cuba. First, there can be no diluting of the article; and second, it is sure to be sweet and fresh—this latter particular desideratum in a climate where milk without ice can be kept only a short period without spoiling. Of course the effect upon the animal is by no means salutary.—*Traveller's Journal.*

Bank Robbery in Colorado.

The Bank of South Pueblo was robbed last night. The building was a one-story brick structure, in Fifth street, South Pueblo, and owned and occupied by the Messrs. Banks. It contains two rooms, one used for carrying on the business, and the other as a sleeping-room. Mr. H. N. Banks and his brother usually sleep in the building, but recently Mr. S. W. Banks, the father, was seriously injured, requiring one of the brothers to attend him, and Mr. H. N. Banks slept alone in the building.

Mr. Banks retired to bed about 10:30 o'clock, and was awakened between 1 and 2 o'clock, and, on opening his eyes, saw from the light of a dark-lantern two disguised men on either side of his bed. Both had white cloth over their faces. One held a cocked six-shooter at Mr. Banks' head, and the other pointed a formidable bowie-knife at his heart.

The large man said, "Make no noise," and then the two gagged Mr. Banks. They jammed a knotted handkerchief, saturated with ether, into his mouth, nearly strangling him, and bound it in place with another handkerchief. The small man then went into the front room and pulled down the window curtains.

On the return of the small man from the front room he said, looking at Mr. Banks, "He's asleep." This the other denied, and shaking the prisoner roughly by the right shoulder, said, "Be quiet. Don't speak a word. If you do I'll kill you." The two men took Mr. Banks between them and marched him to the safe, ordering him to open it. The safe is locked with three combination locks, all locked on different combinations. He opened two of them, and when he came to the cash chest he hesitated whether to open it or take the chances of being shot. The big man said, "Open that money chest." Mr. Banks took another look at the cocked revolver and then obeyed.

The robbers helped themselves to all the bank notes in the cash box and then examined the large pocketbooks containing valuable papers. In a small box in the safe they found a gold watch and chain; but they deemed it prudent not to take it. They stole altogether about $5,000 in money.

After their examination of the safe they escorted Mr. Banks back to his bed and tied him hand and foot. They crossed his hands behind his back and securely bound them with a leather strap half an inch wide, and then tied his feet together and to the bedstead with a stout cord. On their departure one said: "Don't utter a noise; if you do I'll come back and kill you."—*Pueblo Chieftan.*

The Queen of Tramps.

Miss Mary Merriman is a respectable-appearing woman of thirty, is not bad looking, and has every appearance of being upright and of good character. She is, however, without doubt, the queen of female tramps, and can discount the great majo-ity of male tramps. She is not a genuine tramp—not of the regular kind who are a terror to the country and "work" cities and towns in a systematic manner, having their gates and doorposts, signs, etc, for of these she knows nothing, and with this class of people she does not associate, for they are no society to her, but she likes the business. She was born in St. Albans, in this State, and her folks were farmers. She has since lived in Hermon with her brother, Joseph Merriman, who does a good deal of trading in this city. Three years ago this fall she took it into her head to see the country, and started out with neither scrip nor staff, but a good pair of thick shoes. She walked across the country, braving all kinds of weather, and finally brought up in Clinton, Iowa, when she took the back track and returned to this city. Two years ago she decided to start out again, and this time selected a longer tour. She walked through portions of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and on to Washington, where she remained a few days and "did the capital," and then made a bolt for Savannah, Ga., where she remained a short time. Then on she went again, doing the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Iowa, Indiana, and finally got round to Kansas City. Here she stopped awhile and earned a new tramping outfit. Again she started, this time with the intention of crossing the plains to California, but finally stopped when told by many persons that it would be very unsafe for her to think of attempting it alone. She then started on a return trip, walking from Kansas City to Chicago; thence to Detroit, doing Niagara Falls, and crossing to Canada; thence to New York and through Massachusetts, arriving at her home in Hermon a little more than a week ago. She says she averages twenty-six miles a day. She says when she gets tired and out of clothes she finds no trouble in getting a few days' work, and in this manner enjoys her life. —*Bangor (Me.) Commercial.*

STARVATION, POMP AND TITLES.—Millions of British subjects in India have suffered during the past year from a terrible famine, and many thousands have died of starvation. It is to be hoped that the survivors have derived some consolation from the circumstance that on the first day of January, amid much pomp and splendor, a magnificent statue of Queen Victoria was unveiled at Calcutta by the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, thus commemorating the anniversary of her assumption of the title of Empress of India. This statue, said to be "highly idealized," was of pure white marble and of colossal size. It was a present from one of the native subordinate rulers to the Indian people. Literally it might be said that when they asked bread he gave them a stone.

Moreover, the Queen and Empress has been pleased to establish a new "Order of Distinction," to be styled and designated, "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India." It is to be conferred upon Princesses, the wives of Indian Princes and some other ladies. Taken altogether, they will not be so numerous as those included in the Order of Starvation—but they will be more aristocratic.—*New York Ledger.*

A DOUBLE GAME.—The ways of women are dark. The fashionable bracelet in Paris is *l'esclavage*—slavery. It is a fetter of gold worn on the arm above the elbow, and is riveted and soldered by the jeweler in the presence of the donor, to be worn till death, or divorce, or separation. The jeweler, when the operation is over, bids the lady call next day to see that the rivet holds firmly. She comes — without her friend — and the treacherous goldsmith confides to her the secret of a concealed spring by means of which she can remove the fetter at will.

GENERAL IGNACIO DE VEINTEMILLA has been elected President of the republic of Ecuador.

A Big Fish Story.

We were making a voyage from the West Indies to New York when the ship fever broke out among the crew. One of the sailors, among the first victims, was accompanied by his son, a lad of 14 years, who was strongly attached to his father, and remained with him day and night, and never could be persuaded to leave his sick father for a moment.

A large shark was seen every day following the vessel, evidently for the purpose of devouring any one who should die and be committed to the deep.

After lingering a few days the sailor died. As was the custom at sea, he was sewed up in a blanket, and for the purpose of sinking him an old grindstone and a carpenter's axe were put in with him. The very impressive service of the Episcopal church was then read, and the body committed to the deep.

The poor boy, who had watched the proceedings closely, plunged in after his father, when an enormous shark swallowed them both. The second day after this dreadful scene, as the shark continued to follow the vessel—for there were others sick in the ship—one of the sailors proposed, as they had a shark hook on board, to make an effort to take him.

They fastened the hook to a large rope and baited it with a piece of pork, threw it into the sea and the shark instantly swallowed it. Having thus hooked him, by means of a windlass they hoisted him on board. After he was dead they prepared to open him, when one of the sailors, stooping down for that purpose, suddenly paused and after listening for a few moments, declared most solemnly he heard a low gutteral sound, which appeared to proceed from the shark. The sailors, after enjoying a hearty laugh at his expense, proceeded to listen for themselves, when they were compelled to admit they heard a similar sound. They then proceeded to open the shark, when the mystery was explained.

It appears the sailor was not dead, but in a trance; and his son, on making this discovery when inside the shark, had, by means of his knife, ripped open the blanket. Having thus liberated his father, they both went to work and righted up the old grindstone—the boy was turning, the father was holding on to the old ship carpenter's axe, sharpening it for the purpose of cutting their way out of this Jonah-like prison, which occasioned the noise heard by the sailor. As it was the hottest season of the year, and very little air stirring where they were at work, they were both sweating tremendously.

Howgate's North Pole Proposition.

Captain Howgate's plan for finding the North Pole was described recently to the New York Geographical Society. The plan is to establish a colony of hardy, resolute and intelligent men at some favorable point on or near the borders of the Polar Sea, and providing it with all modern appliances for overcoming the physical obstacles in the path-way to the Pole, and for resisting the effects of hunger, cold and sickness, and to deprive it of the means of retreat, except at stated periods of time. The location selected as the site of the proposed colony is on the shore of Lady Franklin Bay, near the seam of coal found by the Discovery of the English expedition of 1875. The permanent colony should be furnished with provisions and other necessary supplies for three years, and should consist of at least fifty selected men, mustered into the service of the United States, three commissioned officers and two surgeons. An astronomer and two or more naturalists, to be selected by the National Academy of Sciences, and to work under instructions from that body, should accompany the expedition.

The coal found by the Discovery's party would render the question of fuel a light one, and thus remove one of the greatest difficulties encountered by Arctic voyagers.

There seems to be little doubt that Lady Franklin Bay can be annually reached by a steam vessel, as Captain Hall went as high as Cape Union, between latitude 82° and 83°, with the *Polaris*, and Captain Nares still higher with the *Alert*. It is possible that the last named point may be reached with the vessel, in which case coal and provisions could be deposited there to form a secondary base of operations for the exploring party. If this latter can be done, the road to the Pole will be shortened by about ninety miles in distance and three weeks or more in time.

HARMLESS RIVALS.—Few men ever forget their old loves, even after they are comfortably married to and settled with the new love. Women vary, even in a matter supposed to be so common to them all as jealousy; but a sensible woman will regard her husband's old loves as the least dangerous portion of his acquaintance. It has been said, that no one ever loves twice. That may be doubted. But it is pretty certain that no one ever loves the same person twice. Ashes yield no flame; new fuel must be added to produce that result. Old loves cannot be new ones, since the heart never travels over precisely the same ground a second time. A man may cherish a tender sentiment for an old love for a good many years, or even through life, provided either that he continues to see her ever and anon, or never see her again at all. We must confess that it is rather trying to the maintenance of tender feeling, for an old love, after quitting her in the midsummer of her charms, to meet her again, for the first time, after many years, in the plump autumn of her decay, bristling in artificial corn-flower, and much attached to her treasure of a cook, whom she would not part with for worlds. The shock is too sudden and disastrous to sentiment. It is wise, therefore, to keep seeing one's old loves periodically, if one does not want to experience a painful contrast, which may, possibly, excite the suspicion in our mind, that we are as much changed to our old loves, as our old loves are to us.

PRETTY HEAVY.—It has been proved that our people expend annually about fifty million dollars in Europe to pay the expenses of travel. About fifty million dollars are also paid on railroad and other bonds held abroad (about one-half of our debt being in foreign hands), which makes the total amount paid there a hundred millions. This is paying pretty heavy tribute to Europe.

"GRANT," said a dying man to Father Time, "O, grant me but one hour more." "I'm sorry for you, my good man," replied the good Father, "but really I have to keep the Legislature going, and it consumes every minute that I have to spare. You should telegraph your petition to that body; though I am quite sure they wouldn't adjourn—no, not to save *anybody's* life."

E. V. JOICE & JAMES MASON,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 6. MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Special attention giving to taking and certifying Deposition of Witnesses. se15-dw

Dr. I. N. HODGEN,
DENTIST.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN
In consequence of the failure of the crops time will be given to all THAT ARE GOOD, who desire it, for Dental Work, in sums of Fifteen Dollars and upwards.
Office in Excelsior Block (up stairs),
Main Street, Woodland, Cal. oct22-3m

STEINWAY'S
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOS!
Were awarded the HIGHEST HONORS at the Centennial Exhibition, viz: TWO MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS OF HONOR for
"The Highest Degree of Excellence in all their Styles of Pianos.
No other piano exhibitor has received more than one medal
First Grand Gold Medal of Honor, Paris, 1867.
First Prize Medal, London Exhibition, 1862.
A. HEYMAN, Gen'l Agent,
SACRAMENTO,
Street, between 6th and 7th, oppsite Court House
nov22wlr

CAPITAL HOTEL.
Woodland.
Having purchased, thoroughly renovated and refurnished this old and favorite house throughout, the patronage of the resident and traveling public is respectfully solicited.
Good Boarding and Comfortable Rooms
At reasonable prices by the day or week. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords.

No Chinese Cooks Employed
Free bus to and from all passenger trains.
JOHN TACKNEY, Proprietor.

A. D. PORTER,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER
—AND—
Dealer in Produce Generally,
MAIN ST., WOODLAND.
oct4-3m

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
AND FANCY GOODS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT
G. W. GREENE'S
JEWELRY STORE,
Main Street, College Block, Woodland.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. aplw

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.
Rag Carpet Manufactory.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.
PRICES.
Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
Patterns with white warp, per yard..... 45 cts
Plain Patterns, per yard..... 40 cts
For Sale at Nicklesburgh Bros'.
Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to. oct18-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

EAGLE MILLS,
Knights' Landing.
ARNOLD & SCHROTH, Prop's.
These well known and popular mills have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired by the new proprietors, and are now ready for business, and turning out the best quality of
Fine Flour, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, Ground Feed,
ETC., ETC.
Special attention will be given to
GRIST WORK,
Which will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
For choice lots of milling wheat the highest price will be paid in cash. de18-3m

C. D. MORIN,
At his Old Stand, opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,
—AND—
METAL ROOFING
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;
ALSO, DEALER IN
STOVES, PUMPS,
IRON AND GALVANIZED PIPES OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE,"
—AND THE—
"MEDALLION RANGE."
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS IN HIS LINE.
CALVANIZED IRON
WATER TANKS!
All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
ROSE'S DEEP WELL FORCE PUMPS
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store.
Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
m-no3 D. MORIN.

WAR! WAR!
WAR!
As ENGLAND AND RUSSIA are about to declare war, so is
THE GREAT
San Francisco
AUCTION STORE!
NEXT DOOR TO WOODLAND BANK
The prices of our goods are within the reach of all. We are and always have been
AGAINST MONOPOLY
We have also been very fortunate in a late purchase of goods. Our
NEW IMPORTATIONS
Consist of Everything in the
DRY GOODS
Line. We are determined to
Sell Cheap for Cash
For the benefit of the general public, and you will find on inspection that the prices of our goods are
LOWER
Than Any Other House
IN WOODLAND!
It may appear strange to the public that we can do this, but the following telegram will show how we are enabled to do this:
NEW YORK, March 1st, 1878.
Messrs. Gosliner & Co., Woodland:—We have been informed by your buyer, Mr. Armstrong, that you will take our whole stock of Merchandise. You can have the same for thirty-five (35) cents on the dollar, for cash. The whole bill will amount to $22,004.45. Yours,
HOLMES, MURPHY & CO.
WOODLAND, March 3d.
Messrs. Holmes, Murphy & Co., New York:—We accept your offer. You will send the goods upon your receipt of this. We have remitted by telegraph to Mr. Armstrong, our buyer, the amount of $22,004.45. Yours,
GOSLINER & CO.
It would be impossible for us to enumerate the articles of the
Immense Stock
IT IS ARRIVING EVERY DAY
Therefore we beg your inspection, as it is the only method by which
We Can Convince You of the Cheapness of our goods.
ALL WE ASK IS FOR YOU TO
GIVE US A CALL!
REMEMBER THE PLACE:
THE GREAT
SAN FRANCISCO
Auction Store!
Next Door to the Bank,
MAIN ST., - - WOODLAND,
GOSLINER & CO.,
apdwtf Proprietors.

Detroit Currency.

EITHER repair the New Orleans mint or else sell it for a beer garden.

THINGS always look very Pacific between California and the Sandwich Islands.

THE *Warte* is the name of a new paper at Chicago. The editor should have corns to match.

"FISH have now commenced to run," says an Oswego paper. That's a mistake—they are in schools.

THERE are eighteen rules to govern the conduct of a man seated behind a runaway horse. Rule 1st—jump.

THE fiercest of the men opposing a repeal of the Bankrupt law are those who swindle both bankrupt and creditor.

PUCK believes that all doctors should advertise in the daily papers—in all daily papers which publish death notices.

IF a man will be economical he can make a trip to Paris and back for $100. This can include a six months' stay in France—in jail.

IT is said that a Cincinnati man never gets so drunk that he can't tell whether it's his wife or mother-in-law who is pulling his hair.

THERE is something sad about a harp, but whether it's the tone or the collection taken up by the player is what puzzles the philosophical mind.

A PARIS hackman always promptly returns purses, jewelry, etc., left in his vehicle. P. S.—Every hackman in Paris is under the close watch of the police.

A SILENT man may be either a wise man or a fool. The man who talks and betrays the fact that he is a fool saves an investigation and is, therefore, the best man of the pair.

A TENNESSEE man has been sent two years to the penitentiary for stealing a coon skin, and the Chicago *Journal* says he would have fared better if he came to that city and killed a man.

A TOOTHPICK factory having been established in Milwaukee, one of the dailies of that city enthusiastically calls out that business shows every sign of fully reviving, and that the long, dark night seems to have passed away.

THE mother-in-law has been attacked in the New Jersey courts, where a man has had the courage to sue her for a thirteen hundred-dollar board bill. It was contracted during one of the short visits to see how Maria was getting along.—*New York Telegraph.*

Burlington Hawkeytems.

EDISON, the phonograph man, has taken out one hundred and fifty-seven inventions. He is about ready to kill.

MEDICAL men have never been able to properly explain the singular fondness a hound pup always evinces for omelette in the shell.

A WEST HILL boy wandered into a Jefferson street drug store yesterday and wanted to buy ten cents' worth of fly paper "to make kites of."

COLONEL VALENTINE BAKER PASHA has been received with distinguished honor by all the London clubs. He must have kicked another woman.

THE fight over the division of Brigham Young's estate has begun. We'll take a little hand in, if you please. We once were Young. About fifty-two years ago.

REV. JOHN JASPER sticks to it that "the sun moves." We believe him. We have seen it move a corner loafer over to the shady side of the street, when no other power could so have moved him.

IF Congress would only remonetize brass, now, every true born American would go right ahead with his own mint, and specie payment would be resumed within fifteen minutes after the passage of the bill.

A BOSTON clergymen is lecturing on "The Trials of Wealth." We have been compelled, by another engagement, to decline a pressing invitation from the lecturer, to accompany him as the "horrible example."

THE onion is the earliest harbinger of spring. It seems to us that during the month of March you can smell onions when you kiss the wooden Indian in front of a cigar store, and possibly you may smell whisky.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a three-column article discussing the question "who was Cain's wife?" We cannot burden our columns with such unprofitable nonsense. Everybody knows it was Mrs. Cain, and there is an end of it.

IT was reported last week that Montgomery Blair was threatened with paralysis of the jaw. The bright gleam of public anticipation was darkened by gloom, however, when it appeared that it was only his upper teeth that had fallen down.

MR. SAMUEL BARON, of New York, waltzed fourteen hours without pausing to rest. Mr. Baron's feet and head together weigh thirty-nine pounds. Of this his head throws thirteen ounces and the remaining aviordupois is divided equally between his feet.

BRET HARTE has called on the President. No good, Gabriel. We called on him in all the warmest witchery of our melting muse, right after he was elected the second time, and he hasn't "showed up" yet. Hie thee back to the reckless dissipation of the rostrum.

THE people in a populous district of Paris suffered lately from lead poisoning, and Dr. Ducamp traced the cause to the bread used. The baker from whom it was obtained, as well as his family, were equally affected. The flour, water, and yeast used by him were of the same kind as that used by neighboring bakers, and contained no lead, while the bread he sold did contain it. Finally it was discovered that he had heated his oven with old boards taken from demolished buildings. The boards had been painted with white lead, which, during combustion, was volatilized and deposited all round in the oven. It was then found that the persons employed to dust the bread from adhering ashes, etc., were the first and worst affected, while in one family, where an old person ate the soft part and the young ones the crust, the first remained free, while the latter were most severely attacked.

LINDLEY MURRAY, whose grammar is so curiously incorrect, is said to have resided for the space of two-and-twenty years in one front parlor, without once going out, attended upon by a kindly old maid, enamored of his participles and his preterpluperfects, living chiefly on boiled mutton and turnips, and solacing himself in the intervals of conjugating verbs by grinding a barrel-organ.

ON an average a man eats annually eight bushels of wheat.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED OR REPORTED BACK.—For a military post on the northern frontier of Montana.

To provide for a report concerning the expense incurred by the Territory of Idaho in the Nez Perce war.

To amend the Patent Act. It provides for the appointment of a fourth member of the Board of Examiners in the office of Commissioner of Patents, to be ex-officio a member, and provides for appeals to said Board. It repeals sections 4,910 to 4,915 of the Revised Statutes.

For the relief of certain public land settlers and to pay back certain fees and commissions, paid on void entries of public lands.

Authorizing the President to appoint James Shields Brigadier-General on the retired list.

The Senate bill to provide additional regulations for homestead and pre-emption entries on public lands.

BILLS PASSED.—Senate bill to relieve public land settlers who were thrown out of double minimum limits of railroad grants by changes in the routes of roads.

House bill appropriating $75,000 for District of Columbia schools. Passed—42 to 7.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.—Requesting the President to communicate certain information touching the surrender of Cuban insurgents and the future policy of Spain, as to the government of Cuba.

House resolution appropriating $5,000 for a monument to Thomas Jefferson.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Consideration was resumed of the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

The first amendment of the House, mentioning the dates of Acts to be repealed, and designating their number in the Revised Statutes, etc. was agreed to.

The next amendment of the House was the one providing that the repeal of the law should not affect penal actions or criminal proceedings arising under it prior to the repeal, and should not affect the rights and proceedings growing out of or dependent upon the Bankrupt law, including all rights of debtors and creditors, and all rights of and suits by and against assignees under any or all of said Acts, in any case heretofore or now pending.

Matthews moved to further amend so as to provide that the repeal of the law should not take effect until January 1, 1879.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Matthews to have the repeal take effect January 1, 1879.

In the course of the debate which followed, Thurman favored the amendment of his colleague. He didn't think the country expected the immediate repeal of the bankrupt law.

The amendment of Matthews, fixing the day of repeal for January 1, 1879, was agreed to—ayes 25, noes 22.

The question then recurred on the amendment as amended, and it was agreed to—ayes 29, noes 25.

After further discussion, Davis of Illinois moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, that the saving clause might be perfected.

Agreed to—yeas 37, nays 16.

In the Committee of the Whole the bill to repeal the Specie Resumption Act was debated at great length. Ferry argued in favor of the repeal, and Voorhees against. No action on the bill.

House.

BILLS INTRODUCED.—To prevent the insolvency of railroad companies. It provides that any duly organized railroad company may deposit at the United States Treasury gold coin received from the sales of capital stock and receive interest at the rate of four per cent.

A bill setting aside the contract entered into between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Syndicate.

To prevent assessments for political purposes.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting a member of Congress from holding during his term, or for two years thereafter, any office under the United States which has been created or compensation for which has been increased during his term of office, and declaring Judges of the Supreme Court ineligible for election to the office of President or Vice-President.

For the erection of a statue to General Custer.

Appropriating for the maintenance of public schools in the District of Columbia $75,000. Passed.

Repealing the Act entitled an Act to strengthen the public credit, approved March 8, 1869, pledging payment in gold all bonds theretofore payable in lawful money of the United States.

Providing for the exchange of fractional silver coin for United States notes.

Limiting the rates for transporting freight and passengers over the Pacific Railroad bridge at Omaha.

The bill recognizing the Life-saving Service.

To retire five and three-cent silver pieces and to stop their further coinage. Also, providing that fractional or subsidiary silver coin shall be a legal tender to the extent of twenty dollars, and shall be exchangeable at the Treasury for other legal tender money when presented in sums of twenty dollars or over.

BILLS PASSED.—Fort's bill forbidding further retirement of legal tender notes. Yeas 175, nays 25.

Fixing the salaries of the naval officers at Baltimore and New Orleans at the same rate as those received by similar officers at Boston, San Francisco and Philadelphia.

Permitting Canadian vessels to render aid to other Canadian vessels wrecked in the waters of the United States.

Granting the right of way through the public lands to the Barataria Canal Company to construct a canal from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico.

Pension bills numbering just 100, among them pensions to the widow of General Robert Anderson, General Charles L. Lovell and Admiral Charles Wilkes.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In the Committee of the Whole the following amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill—viz:

Permitting the President to designate whether the first or the fifth Auditor shall be retained in office.

Permitting the President to decide between the fourth and second Auditors.

Clymer, from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, reported that the House had yielded half of the $169,000 involved in the controversy. The report was agreed to.

In the Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill it was moved to strike out the clause which directs that the clerical force employed on the Medical and Surgical History of the War shall be employed on work necessary to the payment of pensions. Agreed to—104 to 67.

Cannon offered an amendment authorizing the detail to the Surgeon-General's Bureau of a number of enlisted men sufficient to do the work necessary for the prompt payment of pensions. Adopted.

In the Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill an amendment was adopted prohibiting the Commissioner of Pensions from dropping pensioners from the rolls on ex-parte statements taken by special agents, also a motion to restore the salary of Examiners in the Patent Office to the amount now provided by law.

Washington Notes.

THE Cabinet has seriously considered the Mexican border troubles. There is abundant evidence that Lerdo's friends on the American side are making a strong movement to cross the Rio Grande to create trouble with Diaz. The Secretary of War, after the Cabinet adjourned, ordered General Ord to be particularly vigilant to prevent an invasion from the American side. Serious trouble along the Mexican border is anticipated by the administration. Lerdo's followers are doubtless instigating Indian raids into American territory that American troops may chase them across the border and produce additional complications. Some members of Congress think Escobedo should be arrested in Texas for violating the neutrality laws. This information is reliable and official. The State and Judicial Departments will issue orders to prevent a breach of neutrality.

THERE now being $10,000,000 held in the Treasury, originally reserved for the redemption of fractional currency, and in consequence of all fractional currency having been destroyed, Representative Philipps was instructed by the House Committee on Banking and Currency to frame a bill to be submitted to the Committee at its next session having in view a release for the above-named sum, in order that it may enter into circulation in denominations of $1 and $2.

THE Cabinet has expressed gratification at the heavy subscriptions to the four-per-cent. loan, and at the satisfying exhibit of the Treasury Department. It was considered highly favorable for the resumption, that during the nine months which ended March 31st our exports exceeded the imports by the unprecedented sum of $206,000,000.

THE Governments of Switzerland and Holland have accepted the invitation to participate in the Silver Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

[Quotations, unless otherwise specified, represent receivers' prices in lots, marketed on wharf or from store.]

FLOUR.—The Chinese demand is now supplied; the next steamer sails about the 16th ultimo, and superfine will be wanted. Extras are held firmer, but home demand is not large; immediate wants only, and there is anxiety among millers to keep stocks well reduced. Oregon shipments little larger. Sales of Walla Walla at $5 75@$5 87½; Valley at $6 00@$6 12½. Stocks of all kinds of Flour are small, as they should be at this season of the year.

April exports in detail were as follows:

To—	Bbls.	Value.
China	17,779	$104,588
Central America	7,515	47,704
Hawaiian Islands	1,596	9,890
Russian Asia	1,326	7,329
England	10,000	50,000
Mexico	82	430
Panama	1,064	6,854
Society Islands	270	1,594
South America	370	2,346
Guam	35	267
Japan	515	3,321
British Columbia	176	1,133
Total	40,728	$235,456

Superfine, $5 00@$5 25; shipping extras, $5 50@$5 75; standard extras, $6 25@$6 50; Oregon, fair to choice, $5 87½@$6 25.

WHEAT.—The situation is not materially changed, millers buying very sparingly, hand to mouth business. British markets are quoted steady, with firmness in cargoes, but Liverpool partly does not admit of any considerable operations. Holders here are aware of the smallness of the stock of old wheat remaining, and are carefully watching the milling trade, and any considerable demand for flour would cause an advance in wheat. The market sums up as less active, at almost precisely the same range of quotations as on previous report. New crop, July, August loading, sold at $1 70 and more wanted, and a late sale reported sold as high as $1 75.

We quote good to choice milling, $2 10@$2 15; superfine, $2 00@$2 07½; shipping, $2 00@$2 05; low grades, $1 85@$1 95.

BARLEY.—Further declined; the basis of transactions for feed for the past two or three days has been $1 00, at which price there seems to be no tendency either to lower or higher prices. Some poor lots have been sold as low as 95c. Brewing sympathizes in the further decline and closes weak at annexed quotations; supply ample, demand small. There is some apprehension in the Eastern and Western States that the amount of acres sown to Barley is smaller than past years, but it is yet altogether too early to conjecture upon their crop prospects. It is hopeful for our own good that such might be the case, that we might have an outlet for our incoming large crop yield.

We quote bay feed, $1 00@$1 02½; coast feed, 95c@$1 00 (all gold); brewing $1 15@$1 25

CORN.—Mexico is still a large purchaser, and there is great buoyancy to the market; prices ruled higher immediately following last report. A price above $2 00 admits of Omaha shipments, and some few carloads have been received from that section and more is en route. The market undertone seems strong.

We quote large yellow, $2 00@$2 05; small round yellow, $2 15@$2 25; large white $2 20@$2 30.

OATS.—There is no change in prices; in other respects the market remains as previously quoted. Some large lots of heavy feed sold at $1 40. Choice bright and heavy milling is scarce, and quoted up to $1 60.

We quote milling at $1 50@$1 60; good to choice feed, $1 35@$1 45; ordinary feed, $1 25@$1 35.

WOOL.—The market for Southern Wool is quotably 1c lower all round. Stocks are now not liberal, by no means, but buyers have more to select from, and they are tasteful in their selections, buying a better class of wool at annexed quotations than they bought a week ago at 1c per ℔ above present rates. Northern is coming forward pretty freely; we may safely say that wool receipts from that section will be larger than past years, but it is argued that the quality will not be as good as some had reason to suppose; the sheep suffered with the drouth and the sheep-washes did not have the desired effect, and the wool is not as clean, bright and strong as could be desired and as was expected, with the liberal rains and superabundant pasturage.

We quote: Northern, good to choice, 23@26c; fair staple northern, 20@22½c; southern, year's clip, choice, 21@23c; six months' southern, fair to choice, 18@22½c; burry and scabby, 14@17c.

HOPS.—We note small sales of mixed lots of California, Oregon and Washington Territory at 5½@—, for Australia. There is some talk of making a shipment to England by water; all foreign advices are unfavorable to shipments. Our unsold stock in this city is now carefully estimated to be not over 1,000 bales. Brewing demand is light.

Nominal quotations—California, 5½@7½c; Oregon, 5@6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter receipts were larger and the demand was consumptive only, and that only moderate, hence prices eased off. Packing will commence again at 22@22½c. California Cheese is also easier; California Eggs are scarce; Eastern in moderate supply; retail, liberal receipts; Egg consumption is smaller.

We quote: California choice fresh roll Butter, 24@25c; fair to good roll, 22@23c; Cheese—California, 11@12c; Western Cheese, 15@17c ℔; California Eggs, 27@—c ℔ doz; Eastern, 20@—c; Utah, 24@26c.

PROVISIONS.—We quote: California plain Hams, 10@11c; Eastern Hams, carload lots, 10@11c, as to brand; California Lard, 10@12c; Eastern do, 13¼@14c; California Bacon, 11½@12½c; Eastern Bacon, 11@12c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ℔ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ℔ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork, ℔ bbl, $22 00@$24 00.

POULTRY.—We quote: Turkeys, alive, 23@25c; Hens, ℔ doz, $8 00@$9 00; Roosters, young, ℔ doz, $9 00@$11 00; Broilers, ℔ doz, $5 00@$7 50; Ducks, ℔ doz, $8 00@$9 00; Geese, ℔ pair, $1 50@$3 00—latter young Geese.

FRUIT, GREEN.—There is little of interest coming under this heading as yet, but we look for a good summer's business in all kinds of fruits. Strawberries are in pretty liberal receipts; cherries are now quite a feature in the market. Gooseberries not plenty as yet.

We quote: Strawberries, ℔ chest, $9 00@$13 00; Cherries, black, ℔ ℔, 30@40c; light color, 25@30c; Gooseberries, ℔ ℔, 10c; Bananas, $1 50@$4 00 ℔ bunch; Limes, Mexican, —; Limes, California, $6 00@$8 00 ℔ M; California Oranges, $30 00@$40 00.

FRUIT, DRIED.—We have to note a better market on all choice fruit below quoted except pears, which are dull and nominal. There are a good many poor Apples in sacks here that have been long held for the want of a buyer at any fair price—3@3½c for rusty, black, dried with skin and part of core on; not a few of these inferior lots are Oregon fruit; for all such stock there is surely a dull market and quotations can only be nominally given. The first of May usually brings an improved demand for dried fruits, and this year is no exception to the general rule. It is to be hoped that shippers will exercise more care this year in drying and sending their fruits to market than has been done in former years; anything that is worth doing is worth doing with careful attention and intelligent thought—do it well.

We quote: Apples, quartered, at 4½@6c ℔ ℔; Apples, sliced, 7@8½c; Peaches, 7½@9c; Plums, California, pitted, 16@17c; Plums, Oregon, 14@15c; Raisins, $1 00@$2 00.

BAGS AND BAGGING.—Grain sacks are in good request and upward tendency.

We quote: Machine-sewed, 22x36, 11½@11¼c; hand-sewed, 22x36, 11¼@11½c; Standard Gunnies, 13@14c; Wool Sacks, heavy, 50@52½c; Wool Sacks, light, 47½@50c.

POTATOES AND ONIONS.—Old Potatoes are cheap and undertone—not firm; seed demand lessening; new crop from the south quite plentiful, and the far southern supplies are badly diseased. Onions scarce.

We quote: California, $2 80@$3 25 ℔ 100 ℔s; Oregon, ℔ 100 ℔s, $2 80@$3 00. Onions, ℔ 100 ℔s, $2 25@$2 00.

HAY AND STRAW.—We quote hay $10 00@$17 00 ℔ ton; market steady. Straw, 40@75c.

HONEY.—We quote: Comb, white, 14@16c; Comb, dark, 10@12½c; Strained, dark 7@9c; Strained choice, 12@13c ℔ ℔.

BEANS.—Supplies are inadequate and prices advance; market strong.

We quote as follows (gold coin): Bayo, $5 75@$5 87½; small White, $4 25@$4 50; Pea, $4 40@$4 50; Red, —; large Butter, $3 75@$4 00; medium do, $3 60@3 75; Limas, $4 00; Pink, $5 25.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS.—The wharf price of Bran is $15 00 ℔ ton; for Middlings, $23 00.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK.—Beef cattle more plenty; market undertone weak.

We quote: Beef, first quality, 7@7½c; second do, 6@6½c; third do, 4@5c; Veal, small, 8@9c; do large, 6@7c; Mutton, 3@4c; Lamb, 7@9c; Hogs, as in quality, 5¼@6½c ℔ ℔.

The Common Enemy.

In order to make headway against the common enemy, Disease, it is necessary to oppose him with persistence. It very frequently happens that a remedy perfectly adequate to the necessities of the case, if *persisted in*, is condemned and thrown aside because a few doses of it do not cure a malady. How unreasonable and unjust would such a judgment be regarding Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the most popular and highly sanctioned medicines of the day, a potent invigorant and an invariably successful remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, incipient rheumatism and gout, inactivity and weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and for the infirmities incident to the decline of life. No fact is better established than the above, yet in order to experience its truth those afflicted with obstinate forms of disease should give this benignant curative a patient trial. If they do, they may rely upon decisive curative results.

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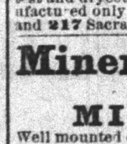


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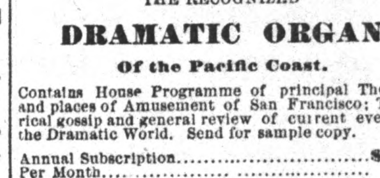
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OPIUM, MORPHINE or LAUDANUM Habit Cured!

Without pain, prostration or loss of business, "all correspondence strictly confidential." Price from $8 to $20 per month—money refunded if patient is not relieved. Address Lock Box 1014, or call upon E. P. RUSSELL, 502 Mason St. San Francisco.

R. HOE & CO.'S CHISEL Tooth Mill Edger and Shop Saws. Warranted Superior to all others. R. Hoe & Co.'s Printing Presses, &c. Albany Lubricating Compound and Cups. World Standard Cylinder Oil. Send for Circulars. H. L. TATUM & CO., 51 Fremont St., S. F.

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, May 16th, 1878.

General News Items.

The Board of Supervisors of Solano county have appointed J. H. Barrett as County Auditor.

The President has appointed Stephen B. Packard, of Louisiana, to be Consul at Liverpool.

By the explosion of a boiler at Memphis Monday one man was killed and five others injured, one fatally.

John Bright said in a recent speech at Rochdale that one-third of the whole land of the United Kingdom, being no less than 23,000,000 acres, belongs to 935 men.

There does not seem the least likelihood that the Paris Exposition will be finished before July at the earliest. France is more backward than most of its guests.

The Russo-Turkish war was declared on April 24, 1877, and peace was signed March 3, 1878, 313 days afterwards. The cost per day is estimated by a Russian authority at about $1,750,000.

In the two and a half years that the Savage, Hale and Norcross mines have been flooded, it is estimated that more water has been pumped out of their lower levels than is contained in Washoe Lake.

In addressing the Dublin Grand Jury early last month, one of the judges stated that the convictions for drunkenness within two months numbered 2,669. The population of Dublin is about 250,000.

In addressing the Dublin Grand Jury early last month, one of the Judges stated that the convictions for drunkenness within two months numbered 2,669. The population of Dublin is only about 250,000.

A writer in an English paper, the *World*, claims that milk may be preserved from turning sour in hot or stormy weather by putting in it a few grains of salt, a nail, or a small piece of iron.

No meat is healthier than mutton. No meat can be produced so cheaply. It can be slaughtered at any time, requiring but a few minutes for the operation. And yet not one farmer in ten keep sheep.

The French revenue shows well. The receipts in March exceeded the estimates by 8,821,000 franks, making a surplus of 13,504,000 franks since the commencement of the year, and of 10,237,900 franks compared with the first quarter of 1877.

Letters from Mogadore state that Morocco suffers from a long drouth, and that a famine exists in several districts. Wheat has risen to six times the price of last year, and the Emperor lately went in State to the Grand Mosque, to pray for rain.

Pope Leo XIII seems determined not to follow the example of his predecessor and imprison himself in the Vatican. He complains that his health suffers by the confinement, and has secretly taken two long rides outside of its boundaries.

The Dutch Government has issued a report on the state of education in Holland. It states that at the end of 1875 the three Dutch universities were frequented by 1,782 students. A remarkable feature in Dutch education is 195 schools for adults, attended by 6,076 men and 4,000 women.

Poorly fed fowls give inferior eggs, just as cows on poor pastures yield sky blue milk and little cream. Fowls never do better than when they have free range and access to grass or roots, which they consume abundantly, together with insects, seeds of weeds and grain.

There are in Colorado over fifty peaks that rise more than 14,000 feet above the sea level. Blanca Peak, in that State, the elevation of which was determined last year by Hayden's survey, is probably the highest point within the limits of the United States, being 14,464 feet above the level of the sea.

Mr. Weld, of Lulworth Castle, England, head of a famous old Roman Catholic family, which can boast of a Cardinal's hat, did not in his will, just published, encourage his children to become priests or nuns. If the sons take orders they are to have $20,000 instead of $60,000, and if the daughters enter nunneries, $10,000 instead of $30,000.

The Hungarian ox is the best living representative of one of the original progenitors of our domestic cattle. The Hungarians are justly proud of their oxen, which are used as working cattle over the whole empire. It is no uncommon sight to see a team of oxen yoked to a plow and driven by the plowman alone and entirely by the voice.

The Russian Government is understood to have concluded a contract with the Russian National Provision Company for the immediate supply of 9,500,000 portions of preserved food, and for the supply of 7,500,000 annually during the succeeding seven years. The present supply will consist of 5,000,000 portions of preserved meat and 4,000 portions of extract of meat.

To do good, to assist in the onward march of the world, a man needn't be a hero or a saint. God made a thousand blades of grass to one one oak tree. Every man is endowed with faculties for improving his own condition and that of his fellow-men; it is his duty to exercise that endowment to the best of his ability, however humble his sphere may be.

The Virginia proposition to tax the retail liquor traffic by exacting a cent for every drink sold, has become a law as respects the city of Richmond, except that it lacks the signature of the Governor. The bartenders are to use a registering apparatus somewhat like a conductor's bell punch, and a severe penalty is to be inflicted for neglecting to honestly record the sales.

A comparison recently made between two Atlantic steamers, one made in 1840 and one of to-day's, shows that the modern steamship carries fifteen times as much freight as the old one did, and nearly twice the speed. The consumption of coal per ton of cargo was, in 1840, nearly eleven times as great as at present. The reduction in price of freight and passage has not been as great as the diminution of cost seems to justify.

Great labor and ingenuity are expended on the production of the Bank of England notes. They are made from pure new white linen, and for 200 years have been manufactured in the same family. The printing is done by a most curious process in the bank building. There is an elaborate arrangement for insuring that no note shall be like any other in existence; consequently there never was a duplicate of a Bank of England note except by forgery.

Prof. Rolleston, in a lecture on the history of the domestication of animals, gave it as his opinion that animals were domesticated long before birds, and that of the mammals the dog was the first domesticated, the pig the second and the ox the third; or in other words, that the first animal domesticated was domesticated as an ally of the hunter, the second for the purpose of food and the third as a beast of burden, though one which was afterwards found more useful for purposes of food when his place as a beast of burden had been supplied by the horse.

Oddly enough, California leads all the States of the Union in the matter of newspapers, in proportion to her population; for while she has but 850,000 of the European race, she ranks fourth, New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois beating her in the publication of daily papers, her number being 43, or four more than Ohio, with 3,000,000 of people, 14 more than Massachusetts, where everyone is supposed to read, 14 more than Indiana, 17 more than Missouri, 20 more than Iowa, as many as Wisconsin, Virginia and Georgia combined, and eight times more than either Minnesota, Delaware or Oregon.

The little town of Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshiree from which Mr. Disraeli took his title is associated with the career of three men of genius. It stands on an eminence, from which its lighted beacon, in former ages, could be seen far and near, whence its name of Beacons-field. Edmund Burke resided here during the whole of his political career, and here is his grave. Edmund Waller, the first lyric poet of his time, found Beaconsfield his favorite and constant residence, and it is his last earthly resting place. His magnificent seat of Hall Barn still remains. Edmund Burke refused a peerage with the title of Lord Burke of Beaconsfield.

The horrors of the Chinese famine continue. In one village nearly half the people are dead. In one family only two remain out of sixteen; the rest are dead, or have been sold, or have fled. In another family there remain three out of eight, while in a third out of four none remain. The dead were in their houses unburied. In one house there were three brothers, colliers. One of the three died, and for want of anything better, was put in two deep, narrow earthen jars lying on the ground facing each other. Three days after this the elder brother died, but as there was nothing left that would cover him, he was placed on the bare ground beside the two jars. The third was on a bed too weak to go to work.

For some reason not explained, the run of salmon is unusually late this season—if it is to come at all. In seasons heretofore, says the Contra Costa *Gazette*, hundreds of fish have been taken by the fishermen on the fishing grounds here, but they have considered themselves in luck to get as many as four or five this season, and there have been days when they have not taken a single one. The fishermen up the river have been doing but little if any better. Some attribute the scarcity to the taking of seed fish for the canneries last year, and to the capture of small fish by the Chinese with their fine mesh seines. Others think these causes may partly but do not wholly account for the scarcity, but that the run is delayed by some unknown cause, and that we shall have it later along in the season.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT
DOUBLED IN SIZE!

EIGHT PAGES, FIFTY-SIX COLUMNS!

The Largest Country Weekly
IN THE STATE!

Only Three Dollars a Year
IF PAID IN ADVANCE,
Including Postage to any part of the country.

Done up in stamped wrappers for mailing, 10c per copy.

The County Official Paper!

Contains the Latest Telegraphic and other News for the Week, Stocks and Markets, Local Events, and a Very Large Amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Everything of an Objectionable Nature Carefully Excluded.

A Complete Family Paper.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!
Each Number is Complete in itself!
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SACRAMENTO
AS A TRADE CENTER.

The business men of Sacramento, as well as all her people, have now the firmest confidence in

HER FUTURE GREATNESS!

She has withstood

THE GREATEST FLOOD ON RECORD

IN THIS VALLEY,

And has demonstrated beyond a question that with the careful measures being adopted for the perpetuity of her system of levees, she is forever safe from the ravages of the waters.

How and Why She Can Supply Goods of Every Description
CHEAPER
Than They can be Bought in San Francisco.

We answer—because she has advantages possessed by no other locality—saving in freight charges, wharf rates low rents and light expense. Her merchants buy direct from the large manufactories of the East and have the goods shipped by rail to their doors.

Sacramento contains some of the oldest and most firmly established merchants on this coast—including everything in the line of groceries, hardware, agricultural implements, paints and oils, stationery, crockery, liquors, drugs, clothing, carpets, gas fittings, jewelry, woodenware and earthenware, furniture, stoves and tinware, boots and shoes, etc.

Her manufactures are entensive and varied, including carriages and wagons, machinery, brass works, pails and tubs, boxes, brooms and matches, plows, harness, cloths, gloves, confectionery, pottery, iron work, sashes, doors, etc., soap, yeast powder, marble works, pumps, windmills, fanningmills leather, etc.

Her lumber yards are among the most extensive in the State; her foundries and machine shops are among the best; her brewries numerous and good; in fact there is not a line of business which may be mentioned which is not represented in Sacramento.

She possesses many fine dry goods houses, clothing houses, millinery shops, fancy goods stores, etc., her book and news depots are of the best. She possesses every facility for doing any style of printing and binding. No better hotels or markets can be found anywhere.

INTERIOR MERCHANTS intending to make purchases for the spring and summer of 1878 will find it to their advantage to

STOP AT SACRAMENTO,

And talk with our Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers, and thus

Save Time and Money!

We offer quick supplies, low prices and a saving in freight charges.

Sacramento Can and Will Sell Cheaper
Than any other City or Town on this Coast,
—AND—
Give as Good an Article.
ap4w1m

Yerby & Prior's
CARRIAGE DEPOT,
WASHINGTON BLOCK
WOODLAND.



We have on hand at our Carriage Depot, as above, a fine lot of Carriages of all kinds suited to the wants of this community, which are now open to inspection. An examination of them and comparison with other makes, is respectfully invited. We can supply

Family Carriages, Phætons and Buggies
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

All of which are built under contract in Chicago. There is

Better Workmanship and Materials

Used in the construction of these Carriages than in any that have ever before been offered in Yolo County, and

THEY ARE GUARANTEED

To do Good Service and Give Satisfaction to the purchaser.

Orders for Any Style of Carriage will be promptly filled.

Also, a Fine Lot of Eastern Harness
Of Any Style, to Suit the Tastes of Customers.
fe15w3m YERBY & PRIOR.

SPRING GOODS!
1878.
A. NICKLESBURG & BRO.

We wish to inform the public that we have been receiving daily for the past three weeks

SPRING GOODS!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

And as our stock is now complete in every line we invite all to come and take a look. Only purchase if the article as well as the price suits. Every thing else is as usual, especially our principle of doing a

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS!

No humbugs nor exaggerations, but we let the people be the judges. Soliciting an early call we remain

Very Respectfully,

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,

Sole Agents for MME. DEMOREST'S most Reliable Patterns, of which we have the latest for the

SPRING OF 1878.

ap4wtf

BLACK'S,
1878.
HUSTN BROS.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN GRAIN
And Other Farm Produce,

Having Closed their Store at Knights Landing,

—HAVE—

CONCENTRATED THEIR BUSINESS
AT BLACKS,

And in view of the Splendid Prospects for Crops have laid in a

VERY HEAVY
Spring Stock
Embracing All Kinds of
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, HATS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKERY,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE.

Agricultural Machinery
—AND—
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
Of the Most Approved Styles.

BOB AND ED.

Have flung out the banner on the outer wall, and are on hand to wait upon their patrons, guaranteeing beforehand that all who favor them with a call shall go away feeling satisfied.

THE LATCH STRING IS OUT,

And all are most respectfully invited to call and make their purchases.

ap1lw3m HUSTON BROS.

AT THE
WOODLAND PLANING MILL
AND MACHINE SHOPS,
WHITE, CRANE & CO.,
ARE NOW PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR WORK IN WOOD OR IRON

Will Take Contracts for Building. Will Repair and Adjust Farming Implements.

THRESHING SEPARATORS MADE A SPECIALTY.

As we employ only skilled mechanics, use only the best materials, and as our machinery is of superior style, we solicit patronage and guarantee satisfaction.

We Manufacture and Adjust

The Celebrated Laufenburg Patent End-Shake Shoe
FOR THREHING MACHINES!

CRANE'S PATENT UNLOADER & GRAIN STACKER.

In calling attention to this PATENT GRAIN STACKER or HEADER-WAGON UNLOADER, we claim for it that with the Improved Derrick it is one of the best improvements of the age for UNLOADING HEADER-WAGONS AND STACKING GRAIN, Hay or Straw.

GREAT SAVING of Grain and Time. No forking or tramping of grain. More grain can be put into a stack, by making it higher, thereby saving a great many stack bottoms; also avoiding the necessity of frequently moving the Threshing Machine. These Unloaders can be operated by any boy competent to drive a team. Mr. Crane has manufactured them, and they have been successfully employed for the three seasons past. We guarantee them to do all we claim for them. Patented March 9th, 1875.

We call the attention of the public to the following

TESTIMONIALS FROM WELL KNOWN FARMERS.

WOODLAND, Cal., Feb. 3d, 1878.
D. Crane:—Dear Sir:—Having been repeatedly asked how we were pleased with your Improved Derrick and Nets, would say—after giving it a thorough test in stacking hay, grain and straw, we pronounce it a success. It saves labor and grain. Farmers can have one-half less stack-yards, and little or no grain is threshed out in handling. Yours, etc.,
F. S. FREEMAN & CO.

COLUSA COUNTY, Jan. 24th, 1878.
Mr Donald Crane:—Dear Sir:—I used your Patent Nets and Improved Derrick in harvesting my crop last season, and find them all you recommend them to be. Boys with them are as good as strong, able-bodied men without them. I also find them a great saving in grain as well as time and labor, and would advise every farmer to get them for his use.
Very respectfully yours,
W. F. GLASCOCK.

KNIGHTS LANDING, March 25th, 1878.
I have used D. Crane's Nets for unloading and stacking grain one season in harvesting my crop, and find them a great saving of labor and grain. I can do more with three wagons with the Nets than I can with four without them, and any boy that can drive two horses can manage the Nets. I find his Improved Derrick a perfect success; two men can set and adjust it ready for use in fifteen minutes after they become used to it.
H. S. BROWN,
Grafton, Yolo Co., Cal.

KNIGHTS LANDING, March 14th, 1878.
Mr. Crane:—Dear Sir:—Having used your Patent Nets and Derrick for stacking hay, I have built a stack of hay higher with less labor than ever before. My boys save the expense of hiring men as they made good hands with Net and team. I built a stack from the ground up thirty feet with your Derrick and Nets, and I can advise farmers to try them for stacking grain, straw or hay, as they are a great saving of time and labor.
I. J. ELY.

KNIGHTS LANDING, March 14th, 1878
Mr. Crane:—Dear Sir:—Being to work for Ely at the time of using your Nets and Derrick for stacking hay, we handled at least two-thirds more hay in a day with less labor than the other way, and would advise all farmers to use them for stacking hay, grain or straw
Yours, T. SIMMS.

All work done on short notice and at reasonable rates. Give us a trial.

Highest Price Paid for Old Scrap Iron.

WHITE, CRANE & CO.
NEAR THE DEPOT, MAIN STREET.
my2dw

BRANCHING OUT.

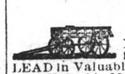
S. T. PENDEGAST & CO.
Have added to their large stock of Boots and Shoes a full line of
GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Our Stock is Entirely New and of the Latest Styles.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

The finest qualities of Ladies' Shoes always on hand.

Agent for the New Wilson and American Sewing Machine.
ap18

BAKER & HAMILTON,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES
—AND—
HARDWARE.



THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THIS LINE OF Business on the Coast—having started with the first farming interests of the State. Have always taken the LEAD in Valuable Machines, etc. They are now EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for many of the Most Valuable Machines that are used in farming—among which are the



Buckeye Mowers and Reapers,
Champion Mowers and Reapers,
Hollingsworth Sulky Rakes,
Tiger Self-Dump Sulky Rakes,
(The Tiger Self-Dump Rake is THE LATEST AND BEST Rake Invented.)

Bain's Farm & Freight Wagons,
BAIN'S HEADER WAGONS,
The Best Wagons ever sold in California.

Pitt's Genuine Buffalo Threshers and Horse Powers,
J. I. Case & Co.'s Improved California Headers,
Ames' Straw Burning Engines,
Spring Wagons, all sizes.

ALL OUR MACHINES ARE WELL KNOWN IN CALIFORNIA:

They are the Leading Machines!

Our Hill's Eureka Gang Plows, Harrows,
Moline Single Gang Plows, Seed Sowers,
Cast Iron Plows, Cultivators, Etc.,
ARE THE BEST TO BE FOUND IN THE MARKET!

We carry all the Goods to be expected in this line.

—ALSO,—

AFull Line of Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, BELTING, FENCE AND BALING WIRE,
BARBED FENCE WIRE, POWDER, SHOT, ETC.

Call and Examine our Stock or Send for Catalogue. Address,
BAKER & HAMILTON,
SACRAMENTO OR SAN FRANCISCO
ap1l-w3m

New Firm!
A. HAINES. S. MUND.
HAINES & CO.,
Spring & Summer Stock
—OF—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
—AT—
MADISON.

Our New Spring and Summer Stock embraces
Dry Goods, Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
AND MACHINERY,
Grain Sacks, Etc.

OUR MOTTO IS:
Quick Sales and Small Profits.

The public are respectfully invited to call upon us and make their purchases, and we feel satisfied that we can suit them both in goods and prices.

Cash Paid for Grain and Wool,
Poultry and other Farm Produce.

A GOOD STORE TO RENT, 25 by 80 feet in size, with convenient Storehouse, etc., attached, for which apply to A. HAINES.

HAINES & CO.,
my2w3m Madison, Yolo County, Cal.



—AT THE—
CALIFORNIA POULTRY YARDS,
WOODLAND,
May be had the greatest and best variety of Imported, Premium and Fancy Fowls
WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS!

If you want fowls or eggs write the proprietor, Mrs. C. H. SPRAGUE,
ap17w1f Woodland.

HELP!
FOR THE WEAK,
NERVOUS AND
DEBILITATED.
DR. HASBROUCK'S
Electric Belts.

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy without the use of medicine of any kind, and without the slightest inconvenience to the patient's habits of daily occupation.

Reader Are You Afflicted?

And wish to regain your health, strength and energy of former years? Do any of the following symptoms meet yours deceased condition? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are your kidneys, stomach or blood in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, aches or pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years, and find yourself harrassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are you subject to any one of the following symptoms: Restless nights, nightmare, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, etc. Thousands of young men, middle aged, and even the old suffer from nervous debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect, prolong their suffering. Why then further neglect a subject of such vital importance when the remedy can be so easily procured?

DR. HASBROUCK'S
ELECTRIC BELTS,

For self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement. The most eminent physicians endorse them, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the afflicted themselves, who have been restored to

Health, Strength and Energy

after drugging in vain for years.

Send at once for descriptive circular, which will be mailed free, containing information worth thousands of dollars to the afflicted of either sex.

Call on or addres (all communications confidential),

James H. Bowdoine & Co.,
Sole Agents for the United States.
P. O. Box 2141, 243 BROADWAY,
my2w3m NEW YORK CITY.

AITKEN & FISH,



PREMIUM
PIONEER
Marble Works,
177 K STREET,
Between 6th & 7th,
ap1lw3m SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FIRE! FIRE!
INSURE YOUR STANDING GRAIN
AND STACKS!

Farmers, be wise in time! You expect to harvest one of the largest crops ever raised, if no unforeseen accident occurs. But a great danger is yet to be avoided! The great destroyer, FIRE, may in a few hours sweep away all the labors of the year and all your hoped for profits. Protect yourself against the still impending danger.

Insure your Grain in the Field!

The following old and well known Companies issue policies on standing grain, viz:

Lycoming Fire Ins. Co. of Pa.,
Organized A. D. 1840.
Insurance Co. of the State of Pa.,
Organized A. D. 1794.
Faneuil Hall Ins. Co. of Boston.
Organized A. D. 1862.

BROWN & DESMOND, GEN'L AGENTS,
410 *California Street, S. F.*
Applications for Insurance can be made to
W. F. MOSES & J. E. R. O'FARRELL,
my9w1m AGENTS, WOODLAND.

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE
1878.
Langville and Madison,
YOLO COUNTY.
W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods,
—AND—
General Merchandise,
AT LANGVILLE AND MADISON.

Has on hand at BOTH these places Heavy Stocks of

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building & Shelf Hardware
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.

Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.

CALL AT LEVY'S.

Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.

GRAIN SACKS,
ON HAND AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
May 24 1877. my1-3m

R. FORRESTER,
SUCCESSOR TO
LUDDEN & FORRESTER,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,
GLASSWARE & CROCKERY!
AGENT FOR THE
CAPITAL WOOLEN MILL CASSIMERES
—AND—
S. K. DODGE'S BUCK GLOVES!

SPECIAL NOTICE.—I would call your attention to the fact that I am offering you Bargains which cannot be obtained elsewhere. I can convince everybody that I mean just what I say and say just what I mean. But the best way to test the truthfulness of this assertion is to call and examine my stock and prices, always remembering that I DEFY COMPETITION in every particular.

A Large Stock of Goods Suitable for the Fall Trade
IS NOW BEING RECEIVED.
ap1w1m

FARMERS,
TAKE NOTICE!

Jackson's Grain Lifters!
ARE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
Marcus C. Hawley & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO
And Sacramento.

As this promises to be a season of much lodged grain, we will be supplied with a large stock to meet the demand, and solicit orders from all farmers wishing them. my2w1m

Forty Acres of Land
FOR SALE
ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of Rupley's corner on the south side of Main street, known as "THE PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale, the owner having taken up his residence in another county. This is

A Splendid Chance for Investment,

As Woodland is the county seat and is growing steadily in size and importance.

This site affords the advantages of a Town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality, and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

For particulars, address PATRICK CASEY, Williams, Colusa County, or inquire at this office. my17-tf

REMOVAL.
J. A. Wilson,
FURNITURE DEALER,

Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to

111 J STREET,

A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a Splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.

J. A. WILSON, 111 J Street,
SACRAMENTO.
my7-3m

Carriage & Wagon Making
HORSE-SHOEING
AND GENERAL JOBBING,
By Deitz & Knox,
Cor. 2d and Main Sts.,
WOODLAND, CAL.

We manufacture all kinds of Vehicles and Farming Implements to order, employing none but the best workmen and materials. All work warranted to give satisfaction.
fe15w DEITZ & KNOX, Propr's.

THOMAS POWELL'S
Patent Derrick
AND NETS.

This stacking rig has given unbounded satisfaction in stacking hay, grain and straw from the wagon. Only one minute required to unload. It is warranted to have no equal in the United States. Its workings are always guaranteed. Parties wishing to purchase should call on or address

BYRON JACKSON,
mh28wtf Agent, Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal.